

FBIS**DAILY REPORT****CONTENTS***People's Republic of China***Vol I No 115****14 June 1978****INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS****GENERAL**

PEOPLE'S DAILY Discusses Imaginary Peace, U.S. Appeasement	[5 Jun]	A 1	1/A6
Western Concern Over Soviet Cobalt Purchases Noted		A 2	1/A7
'Stagnant' Western Economy Outlined		A 2	1/A7
Health Minister Fetes WHO Official, African Ministers		A 4	1/A9
Vice Foreign Minister Yu Chan Meets With Thai Press		A 5	1/A10
DAO SIAM Report	[10 Jun]	A 5	1/A10
Bangkok POST Cited	[10 Jun]	A 6	1/A11

UNITED STATES

U.S. Scores Israel's Exploitation of Sinai Oil	A 6	1/A11
--	-----	-------

SOVIET UNION

Soviet-Cuban Relations Attacked by U.S. Press	A 7	1/A12
More Oil Shipped to Cuba	A 7	1/A12
Correction to PEOPLE'S DAILY Criticism of Brezhnev	A 8	1/A13

NORTH ASIA

PRC Ready To Reopen Treaty Talks With Japan	[AFP]	A 8	1/A13
Tan Chen-lin Criticizes 'Pro-Moscow' Factions in LDP	[KYODO]	A 8	1/A13
Teng Ying-chao Meets Komei Party Delegation		A 9	1/A14
Yang Ssu-te, Wang Yun Leave for Tokyo Memorial Ceremony		A 9	1/A14
Japanese Press Discloses Concern Over Soviet Maneuvers		A 9	1/A14
DPRK Official Arrives in Peking To Present Hua Visit Film		A 11	1/B2
Keng Piao Reception		A 11	1/B2
Film Shown in DPRK		A 12	1/B3
Reception Honors Visit		A 13	1/B4

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Continued Reportage on Fiji Prime Minister Mara's Visit	A 14	1/B5
Meets Hua Kuo-feng	A 14	1/B5
Hosts Peking Banquet	A 14	1/B5
Visits Mao Memorial	A 16	1/B7
Departs for Shanghai	A 17	1/B8
Ulanfu, Wang Chen Attend Concert by Philippine Singers	A 17	1/B8
Reportage on Activities of Various Thai Delegations	A 18	1/B9
Teng Ying-chao Meets Gen Pramah	A 18	1/B9
Trade Delegation Arrives	A 18	1/B9
Feted by Li Chiang	A 18	1/B9
Banking Delegation Departs	A 19	1/B10

End of Cambodian Delegation's Japanese Visit Noted	A 19	1/B10
Envoy Holds Film Reception in Cambodia	A 20	1/B11

SOUTH ASIA

AFP Reports Keng Piao to Visit Sri Lanka 21-25 June	A 20	1/B11
---	------	-------

EUROPE

Huang Hua Continues Turkish Visit, Meets Koruturk	A 20	1/B11
Meets Turkish President	A 22	1/B13
Ambassador Hosts Reception	A 23	1/B14
Charge Yu Hui-min Departs for Post in Luxembourg	A 23	1/B14
New Ambassador to Luxembourg Kang Mao-chao Presents Credentials	A 23	1/B14
Military Delegation Visits Sweden, Feted by Gen Synnergren	A 24	1/C1
Keng Piao Meets With Outgoing Romanian Ambassador	A 25	1/C2

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

Rwandan President Entertained in Shanghai, Leaves for DPRK	A 25	1/C2
Departure Noted	A 25	1/C2
Teng Hsiao-ping Meets Zairian Press Delegation	A 26	1/C3
Teng Ying-chao Meets With Iranian Journalist	A 27	1/C4

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Vice Chairman Chi Peng-fei on Official Visit to Venezuela [cross-reference]	A 27	1/C4
Wang Hai-jung Receives Colombian Ambassador to USSR	A 27	1/C4
Sports Team Signs Accord in Chile, Leaves 10 June	A 27	1/C4
VERDE OLIVO Cited on Military Courses in Cuban Schools	A 28	1/C5

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RED FLAG Commentator Discusses Educational Work [No 6, 1978]	E 1	1/C6
Peking Reports 12 June Death of Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo	E 6	1/C11
Vice Premier Kang Comments on Petroleum Industries	E 6	1/C11
Medical Groups Discuss Modernization in Medical Science	E 7	1/C12
KWANGMING DAILY To Publish Special Medical Column [7 Jun]	E 8	1/C13
RED FLAG Article Discusses Family Planning in China [No 6, 1978]	E 8	1/C13

EAST REGION

Anhui Rally Mobilizes 'Two Blows' Movement	G 1	1/D1
ANHWEI DAILY Stresses Fight Against Drought [9 Jun]	G 3	1/D3
Namelist of Sixth Chekiang CCP Committee	G 4	1/D4
Memorial Held for Former Chekiang Propaganda Chief	G 5	1/D5
Fukien Meeting of Public Security Progressives Opens	G 5	1/D5
Shanghai Punishes Cadres for Violating Discipline, Law	G 6	1/D6
Shangtung First Secretary at CYL Conference	G 8	1/D8

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Kwangsi First Secretary Speaks at Science Conference	H 1	1/D9
Conference Concludes	H 5	1/D13
KWANGSI DAILY Editorial	H 6	1/D14

SOUTHWEST REGION

Kweichow Conference on Cadre Policy Concludes	J	1	1/E2
Yunnan Holds Learn-From-Taching Work Conference	J	3	1/E4
An Ping-shang Receives Yunnan Literature-Art Leaders	J	4	1/E5

NORTHEAST REGION

Heilungkiang Public Security Bureau Promotes 'Three Stresses'	L	1	1/E6
HEILUNGKIANG DAILY Notes Lack of Criticism of Gang in Enterprises [31 May]	L	2	1/E7
KIRIN DAILY Commentator on Need To Observe Party Discipline [13 Jun]	L	3	1/E8
Liaoning Banner Expels Counterrevolutionaries From Party	L	3	1/E8
Briefs: Heilungkiang Drought; Heilungkiang Industrial Output	L	4	1/E9

Item 956-B-7

PrEx 7.10:FBIS-CHI-78-115

FBIS-CHI-78-115

Wednesday

14 June 1978

Vol 1 No 115

DAILY REPORT

~~COMPLETED~~
ORIGINAL

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

66

This publication contains current news and commentary monitored by FBIS from foreign broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, and periodicals. Items are processed from the first or best available source; it should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign-language sources are translated by FBIS. Those from English-language sources are transcribed, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by FBIS. Labels such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how FBIS processed the information from the original. Names rendered phonetically or in transliteration are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clearly heard but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source.

Users of this publication may cite FBIS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying it as the secondary source. For example: "FBIS reports that Radio Moscow announced . . ." or "FBIS has monitored a broadcast from Hanoi which says . . ."

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

GENERAL

PEOPLE'S DAILY DISCUSSES IMAGINARY PEACE, U.S. APPEASEMENT

HK130808Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 5 Jun 78 p 6 HK

[Notes on International Affairs by Liu Mi-ching [0491 1348 1987]: "Peace of Dreaming Your Cares Away"]

[Text] "When the sky is covered with murky clouds, there is only one thing you can do. Dream your cares away, lose yourself in **dreams**. Let your castle crumble away, that's your fate. With a smile, watch it turn to rubble in a twinkle. Could you not have been the very king of yesterday?"

This was the once popular sentimental song "Dreaming Your Cares Away," sung by the U.S. singer Bing Crosby.

In today's America and Western Europe, sentimental songs like this are countless. Such a mournful humming is intoxicating to the people of the Western world. In a commentary the New York POST wrote: "Bing Crosby's singing is a tonic in turbulent times." "Smiling through tears, the American people" are accepting this "escapist spiritual tonic."

Such an escape into a make-believe peaceful world by "dreaming your cares away and losing yourself in dreams" is not rare in the history of the United States.

In his "history of the United States," French writer (?Maurois) [Mo Lu Wa 5459 7627 3907] wrote of the U.S. social scene one or two decades before the outbreak of World War II: "The crazy era of extravagant living has begun... Every year brings more automobiles, washing machines and radios. ...The whole country is obsessed with success. Spiritual values have been thrown to the wind. Profits and products are being worshipped."

What followed the kind of "peace and prosperity" described by (?Maurois)? People can clearly remember, and history also tells us, that despite the lingering "mad passion for intoxication," many people on both sides of the Atlantic were jarred out of their dreams by developments in a fast-changing world. Germany's cavalry swept into Czechoslovakia in 1938, the Nazis launched a blitzkrieg on the Western front in 1940 outflanking the Maginot Line, and Japanese imperialism launched a sneak attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941. Ninety-five minutes of wanton bombing shattered a generation's beautiful dreams of peace.

Today, when "the mad passion for intoxication" is once again seizing America and Europe and when people are becoming intoxicated with "the peace of a generation" while disregarding the fate of the second and third generations, would a review of the past fail to do something to wake them up? Striking historical parallels can often be drawn!

At this very moment, just when the strains of "Dreaming Your Cares Away" are filling the air of Florida's Palm Beach and the spas in the Alps, the war machinery rumbles from the Urals and the Dnieper River. From Finland in the north to Italy in the south, Europe today is under the threat of Soviet armed expansion. The Soviet Union has gained obvious superiority in conventional weapons in Europe. As far as the whole globe is concerned, the Soviet Union is threateningly outstripping the United States in strategic nuclear superiority. Despite the protracted talks between the United States and the Soviet Union on so-called limitations on strategic weapons, every U.S. major city and strategic point is within the target of the intercontinental ballistic missiles of the Soviet strategic weapons command. U.S. military commentator Middleton rightly posed this question: "If Soviet military expansion and U.S. contraction continue, what will happen?"

I. 14 Jun 78

A 2

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

More and more people in the United States today feel disturbed by such prospects. They warn about the Soviet threat and oppose the policy of appeasement toward the Soviet Union. In its 25 May issue, the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR wrote: Many Americans believe that with "the Soviet Union making much of the peace talks while carrying out war and aggressive activities," there is "no sense in seeking appeasement with it." However, people must not fail to note that there are many who turn a blind eye to the Soviet Union's intensified contention for power and its insatiable greed. Their imaginary peace is nothing but the peace of "dreaming your cares away and losing yourself in dreams." Is there no end to their fond dreams until such times as when "castles crumble away" and "turn to rubble"?

WESTERN CONCERN OVER SOVIET COBALT PURCHASES NOTED

OW102124Y Peking NCNA in English 2104 GMT 10 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 10 Jun (HSINHUA)--Intensified Soviet purchase of large amount of the strategic metal cobalt has caused deep concern in the West, Western newspapers pointed out.

The U.S. Journal the Washington POST disclosed on May 24 that the Soviet Union has been building up their stockpiles of cobalt since the second half of 1976. This year, the paper reported, the Soviet Union has been a "steady and substantial" buyer. The paper quoted dealers in the strategic metal as saying that the Soviet Union has bought up a major share of the available world supply of cobalt in recent months in apparent anticipation of a global shortage.

The British newspaper THE OBSERVER carried an article on June 4 entitled "How Russia Set Out To Corner Cobalt" noting that "the Russians and other East Europeans, with great prescience, bought up huge stocks of cobalt on the international metals exchange in London well before the latest Zaire Shaba invasion, which has brought cobalt production in that province virtually to a halt."

Zaire is the world's biggest producer of cobalt. According to a report carried in the British paper THE TIMES of May 24, global productions was 24,650 tons in 1974, of which Zaire contributed 17,550 or 71 percent. Last year Zaire produced about 47 percent of the world's cobalt, or about 15,000 tons out of 32,000. Of the 15,000 tons, no less than 85 percent came from five mines in the Kolwezi area in Shaba.

The Western countries' requirements of cobalt are mainly imported from abroad, especially from Zaire. The British paper OBSERVER said: "Zaire normally supplies 65 percent of the Western countries' requirements." UPI said: "The United States imports 97 percent of the cobalt it uses, about half directly from Zaire." The U.S. press noted that "the abortive invasion of Shaba Province in Zaire has shut off 65 percent of the world's cobalt supply". The reduction in cobalt production and the massive Soviet cobalt purchases have caused deep apprehension to the Western countries.

'STAGNANT' WESTERN ECONOMY OUTLINED

OW100740Y Peking NCNA in English 0720 GMT 10 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 9 Jun (HSINHUA)--The Western economic recovery has continued to be languid since the beginning of this year, with industrial production remaining sluggish, prices soaring, unemployment mounting and the trade war intensifying.

According to a report released by the Gatt Secretariat, the gross national product of the Western countries increased only 3.5 percent last year against 5.5 percent in 1976. Experts of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) have abandoned the hope for a 4 percent growth in the rate of economic expansion of its 24 member nations this year, and now predict a growth of 3.5 percent.

Though the industrial production of the nine EEC countries recovered slowly in the first two months of this year following a stagnation in the final quarter of 1977, the latest survey published in May 25 by the community's commission pointed out with apprehension that the industrial production of the "Nine" will become stagnant or even go down in the months ahead.

The index of industrial production of West Germany was essentially in a faltering state throughout 1977 after it recovered to the pre-crisis peak of 114 in December 1976. The index reached 118 last January and dropped 3.3 percent in the following month. In March, it registered another drop of 2.6 percent and was lower than the pre-crisis peak. The British economy passed the lowest point of the crisis in August 1975. However, through a long period of 31 months, the country's index of production last March was 7.2 percent lower than the pre-crisis peak.

Inflation in Western countries showed a turn for the better in 1976, but this trend came to a stop at the beginning of this year. The index of consumer prices of the OECD's 24 member nations rose steadily by 0.6 percent in January, 0.7 in February, and 0.8 in March.

Wholesale prices in the United States jumped 1.3 percent in April, the biggest increase in three and a half years, meaning 15.6 percent on an annual basis. American consumer prices were up 0.9 percent in April, representing an annual growth rate of 10.8 percent, the largest rise this year.

Consumer prices in some West European countries are rising too. The consumer price index in France rose 0.5 percent last January, 0.7 percent last February, 0.9 percent last March and 1.1 percent last April--the largest monthly rise since April, 1977.

The slow economic growth has adversely affected the already serious unemployment in major capitalist countries. According to OECD experts, total unemployment in the OECD's 24 nations will reach 17.5 million from 15.25 million two years ago. The U.S. unemployment rate has somewhat dropped in the first few months of this year, but it increased to 6.1 percent in May. There are about six million jobless persons in the country, a very high figure compared with the pre-crisis level.

The unemployment situation in the nine EEC countries has improved a little since January, but France, Britain and Italy still topped the million mark in May. The EEC commission worried that unemployment rate of the nine EEC countries by the end of the year might be higher than last year because of the failure this year to attain a growth rate of four percent in the real gross national product which is needed to reduce unemployment.

The JIJI NEWS AGENCY reported on May 30 that the number of unemployed in Japan was 1.23 million last April, an increase of 170,000 over the same period of last year. The monthly unemployment rate stood at 2.2 percent, the highest in the recent years.

I. 14 Jun 78

A 4

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Unemployment is getting more serious among the youth in these countries. The Western press reported that in quite a number of countries the unemployment rate for the youth more than doubles that for the whole population. The governments of these countries have expressed deep concern over the grave problem of jobless youth.

The total volume of foreign trade in the Western countries last year increased 13 percent in terms of the U.S. dollar, but the devaluation of the U.S. dollar reduced the rise to only 4 percent as against 11 percent in 1976. The Western countries are encouraging exports and restricting imports in an attempt to stimulate their own economy, thus intensifying the trade war among the capitalist countries.

The U.S. foreign trade deficit reached 26.7 billion dollars last year. The trade deficit to Japan rose from 5.5 billion dollars in 1976 to 8.4 billion, and the deficit to Canada increased from 2.7 billion dollars in 1976 to 4 billion. At the same time, the U.S. trade surplus to the European Economic Community declined from 7.33 billion dollars in 1976 to 4.1 billion. In the first four months of this year, the U.S. foreign trade deficit stood at 12.53 billion dollars. Western economic experts have assessed that the annual trade deficit may reach 24 billion dollars. In order to revert this trend, the U.S. administration has adopted various measures to restrain the import of special steel, steel, coloured TV sets and cars. The Western European countries have also taken some restrictive measures on commodity imports.

The huge deficit in U.S. foreign trade has led to an outflow of large quantities of dollars and a continuous decline of the dollar's exchange rates in the Western foreign exchange markets. The U.S. dollar has dropped sharply in value for three times since July last year. Though the United States, West Germany and Japan have intervened by buying the dollars, they have failed to stay the decline. The U.S. dollar's parity rate to the Swiss franc, Japanese yen, and German mark dropped respectively by almost 28 percent, 20 percent, and 15 percent in April this year. The continuously weak U.S. dollar has brought and will continue to bring devastating effects on the economy and trade of the capitalist world.

Western newspapers and some Western leaders have showed worry over the economic prospects of the capitalist countries. At a recent news conference, West German Chancellor Schmidt expressed concern that a world-wide economic decline might be in sight.

HEALTH MINISTER FETES WHO OFFICIAL, AFRICAN MINISTERS

OW131813Y Peking NCNA in English 1802 GMT 13 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 13 Jun (HSINHUA)--Minister of Public Health Chiang I-chen this evening gave a banquet for T.A. Lambo, deputy director general of the World Health Organization of the United Nations, and the health ministers or senior officials of six African countries.

In the groups are L.M. Seretse, minister of health of Botswana; P.M. Ogbang, federal commissioner for health of Nigeria; J.A. Laoye, chief federal health educator of Nigeria; D.F. Luke, minister of health of Sierra Leone; J.M. Rabile Got, minister of health of Somalia; C.M. Mwananshiku, minister of health of Zambia; and A. Habimana, representative of the minister of health of Rwanda. The banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

I. 14 Jun 78

A 5

FRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Speaking at the banquet were the Chinese minister of public health, the federal commissioner for health of Nigeria and the WHO deputy director general.

After expressing a warm welcome to the guests of honour, Chiang I-chen spoke of some gratifying changes that have taken place in the WHO. He expressed his appreciation of some resolutions adopted by the WHO in recent years which, he said, reflected the desires of the people in the world, especially the people of the Third World.

The Chinese minister expressed his belief that their visit would benefit China's friendly ties with the WHO and African countries, and help increase technical cooperation with them.

In their speeches, Federal Commissioner for Health of Nigeria P.M. Ogbang and WHO Deputy Director General T.A. Lambc pointed out that the current visit to China by ministers of health of six African countries would strengthen the friendship and effective cooperation that had long existed between African countries and China. They expressed the conviction that this would further promote the friendship and ties of the World Health Organization and African countries with the Chinese people and their medical workers.

Present at the banquet were Vice-Ministers of Public Health Huang Shu-tse, Wang Wei and Tan Yun-ho, leading member of the Ministry of Public Health Yang Chun, Professor Lin Chiao-chih, and leading members of departments concerned under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Public Health and the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

Attending were diplomatic envoys of Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Zambia and Rwanda to China and their wives.

VICE FOREIGN MINISTER YU CHAN MEETS WITH THAI PRESS

DAO SIAM Report

SK100815Y Bangkok DAO SIAM in Thai 10 Jun 78 pp 1, 2 BK

[Text] A delegation of Thai journalists, including a DAO SIAM correspondent, called on Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Yu Chan in Peking on 8 June.

The Chinese vice foreign minister said that there are not many obstacles preventing Thailand and Cambodia from establishing friendly bilateral relations, as leaders of the two countries have already stated that they want to have friendly relations. Some elements do not want Thailand and Cambodia to be friends and, as a result, there might be some problems. However, outside parties cannot destroy relations between two countries so long as the countries in question do not allow them to. As for China, it wants Thailand and Cambodia to establish friendly relations.

Concerning the Overseas Chinese in Vietnam, Yu Chan noted that China has already tried to solve this problem using diplomacy, but without success. Vietnam has stated that the Chinese living in Vietnam receive the same treatment as Vietnamese, but Chinese are being expelled from Vietnam. China sees no use in conducting any further negotiations on the matter until Vietnam stops expelling Chinese people.

I. 14 Jun 78

A 6

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Yu Chan said that Vietnam now has the power to make its own domestic decisions, unless the Soviet Union has established influence there. China feels that Southeast Asia must be careful in regard to the Soviet Union in order to prevent it from infiltrating this region on a very extensive scale. He said that China and Laos still have good relations.

On nuclear weapons, Yu Chan said that China will continue to experiment with and produce nuclear weapons. This is not to compete with the United States or the Soviet Union, but to prevent those two countries from monopolizing this field.

Asked whether China and the United States will establish diplomatic relations this year, the Chinese vice foreign minister said that this is a question President Carter must answer. To establish diplomatic relations with China, the United States must sever its ties and withdraw its troops from Taiwan and abrogate its defense treaty with that country.

Yu Chan said that the Indochinese refugee issue is an internal affair of those countries in which they are residing, and China will not interfere--meaning that China does not want to interfere in the Indochinese refugee situation in Thailand. He said that those refugees who cooperated with the United States during the war and who were then deserted do not deserve much sympathy. The United States started the war, and Vietnam rose to the fight. China does not regret its assistance to Vietnam during the war. It feels that it did the right thing.

Bangkok POST Cited

BK100921Y Bangkok POST in English 10 Jun 78 p 3 BK

[Excerpt] "We hoped to liberate Taiwan peacefully and with as little damage to people's property as possible, but since Taiwan has hundreds of thousand troops, we cannot liberate it by peaceful means and force might have to be used," Mr Yu Chan, vice foreign minister of the People's Republic of China told Thai Journalists last Thursday [8 June].

The vice minister said that what might occur between China and Taiwan was an internal matter and did not concern anyone else. He added that U.S. arms aid proposed for China had no bearing on his country's intention on the island fortress.

UNITED STATES

U.S. SCORES ISRAEL'S EXPLOITATION OF SINAI OIL

OW091713Y Peking NCNA in English 1504 GMT 9 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Cairo, 8 Jun (HSINHUA)--The United States yesterday condemned Israel's illegal exploitation of oil in the occupied land of Egypt, according to a MENA report from Washington.

Expounding his country's position, the spokesman of the U.S. State Department, Hodding Carter, said the United States holds that the development and exploitation of new oil fields in occupied territories "go beyond the legal authority of a belligerent occupant."

U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance "reassured" Egyptian Foreign Minister Muhammad Kamil that the American position on this matter remained unchanged, he said. M. Kamil discussed the issue with C. Vance on June 2 when the two met in New York.

I. 14 Jun 78

A 7

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SOVIET UNION

SOVIET-CUBAN RELATIONS ATTACKED BY U.S. PRESS

OW131548Y Peking NCNA in English 1538 GMT 13 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 13 Jun (HSINHUA)--Cuba "is doing a double duty in Africa: Spreading Fidel Castro's brand of revolution and carrying out Russia's dirty work at the same time", says the American weekly the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT in a dispatch carried in its June 12 issue, according to a report from New York.

The dispatch, entitled "Castro, Russia's Cat's-Paw," reports that "now there are more than 42,000 Cubans in 14 African nations."

"The President (Carter) has charged repeatedly that Cuba is acting as a Soviet cat's-paw in Africa. He told a news conference in Chicago in late May: 'It's a joke to call Cuba nonaligned. They have military alliances with the Soviet Union; they act at the Soviet Union's direction; they are economically dependent upon the Soviet Union; they act as a surrogate for the Soviet Union,'" it notes.

It goes on to say: "Carter described Soviet-Cuban policy this way in a meeting with newsmen at the White House: 'The Soviets and the Cubans are quite eager to provide military weapons to any group in a country where they might see a foothold there, an opening for them in the future for increased influence. The Soviets are very eager to send Cuban troops, actually to be involved in the fighting, and the Cubans respond without reticence.'"

The dispatch says: "How the Russians and Cubans coordinate their African policies is top secret. However, Western analysts in Moscow believe that the Kremlin dictates the broad outlines of common strategy--where and how to intervene--leaves many day-to-day details to Havana."

"There is no doubt that the Russians are delighted with their Cuban 'weapon,' which has proved to be the most successful instrument yet devised by the Soviet Bloc to establish friendly regimes in the Third World."

The dispatch points out that not only is Cuba repaying the Soviet Union in practical terms for the massive amounts of money Moscow has given Castro since he took over, but it is enabling the Russians to avoid involvement in actual fighting. Castro once was considered something of a liability by the Russians, it adds, [but] now he is regarded as a vital asset. The dispatch notes: "That is why no Soviet official would dare argue that the Communist role in Africa should be curtailed. The Moscow-Havana alliance is paying dividends. And for short-term opportunists like Soviet leaders, that is what counts."

More Oil Shipped to Cuba

OW131652Y Peking NCNA in English 1641 GMT 13 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 13 Jun (HSINHUA)--A 150,000-ton Soviet tanker "Krim", loaded with 144,000 tons of crude oil, recently arrived at the port of Antilla in the Bay of Nipe in the northern part of Cuba's Holguin Province, according to a report from Havana quoting the Cuban paper GRANMA.

I. 14 Jun 78

A 8

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Since Cuba's military involvement in Angola in 1975, there has been a marked increase in the oil supplies that the Soviet Union has shipped to Cuba. It is reported that from 1960 to 1976, Soviet oil and oil products exported to Cuba totaled 96.95 million tons, but the annual figure for 1976 was 10.6 times that of 1960.

The British FOREIGN AFFAIRS RESEARCH INSTITUTE magazine, in an article on May seventh said that the Soviet Union has for some time provided Cuba's entire oil requirement including the aviation spirit so vital to sustain the airlifts "which form such an essential part of its foreign ventures".

Another British paper the Manchester UNION LEADER disclosed on May 18 that with Cuba dispatching more and more troops to Africa, the Soviet supplies of oil and oil products to Cuba have surpassed 10 million tons annually.

CORRECTION TO PEOPLE'S DAILY CRITICISM OF BREZHNEV

The following correction applies to the item entitled "PEOPLE'S DAILY Criticizes Brezhnev Remarks On Europe," published in the 9 June People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT:

Page A 9, add the sourceline: HK081035Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 30 May 78 p 6 HK

NORTH ASIA

PRC READY TO REOPEN TREATY TALKS WITH JAPAN

OW140956Y Paris AFP in English 0952 GMT 14 Jun 78 OW

[By Georges Biannic]

[Text] Peking, 14 Jun (AFP)--China is ready to reopen negotiations for the signing of a peace and friendship treaty with Japan in the first ten days of July, the Japanese Embassy here said today. The Chinese reply was given to Japanese Embassy Minister Mitsuro Donowaki by Assistant Director for Asian Affairs at the Foreign Ministry Wang Hsiao-yun during a 20-minute meeting this morning.

"The Chinese side is ready to continue negotiations so as to conclude the peace and friendship treaty with Japan. The Chinese side proposes the first ten days in July", Mr Wang told Mr Donowaki. Japanese sources said.

The Chinese team at the talks will be led by Vice-Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung and will include Mr Wang. The Japanese team will be led by Ambassador Shoji Sato, and will include a top official from the Japanese Foreign Ministry and other Japanese Embassy staff.

TAN CHEN-LIN CRITICIZES 'PRO-MOSCOW' FACTIONS IN LDP

OW130607Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0544 GMT 13 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking 13 Jun KYODO--Tan Chen-lin, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, said Monday the Taiwan lobby and pro-Moscow groups in the Japanese ruling party remained strong enough to stall conclusion of the Japan-China peace and amity treaty despite a consensus in favor of the pact among the Japanese people.

Tan's remarks, the first of the kind by Chinese officials since Japan asked China last month to resume deadlocked treaty negotiations, came at a meeting between Tan and Gov. Tokitada Sakai of Hyogo Prefecture. Japan, at the Great Hall of the People Monday evening. The governor, an independent, was on a visit to China as the leader of a prefectural mission called the Youth Floating University.

The comment was understood to suggest Chinese concern about groups within Japan's Liberal-Democratic Party counseling "caution" by the administration of Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda in the treaty talks.

Tan also told the governor it was up to the Japanese Government to sign the treaty. He expressed wonder why Japan could not accept the "antihegemony" clause in the text of the treaty, commenting that the both nations would never seek hegemony.

TENG YING-CHAO MEETS KOMEI PARTY DELEGATION

OW131612Y Peking NCNA in English 1511 GMT 13 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 13 Jun (HSINHUA)--Teng Ying-chao, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly talk with the youth delegation from the Japanese Komei Party (Komeito) led by Susumu Haji, member of the party's Secretariat. Deputy leader of the delegation is Hajime Kasama, member of the Central Executive Committee and member of the Secretariat, and secretary general is Yoshinobu Ishii, member of the Secretariat.

Present at the meeting were Chao Pu-chu, vice-president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, and Chia Hsueh-chien, leading member of an organization concerned.

YANG SSU-TE, WANG YUN LEAVE FOR TOKYO MEMORIAL CEREMONY

OW131653Y Peking NCNA in English 1645 GMT 13 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 13 Jun (HSINHUA)--Yang Ssu-te, deputy secretary-general of the National Committee of the Chinese People's political Consultative Conference, and Wang Yun, council member of the China-Japan Friendship Association, left here today for Japan to attend the memorial ceremony for Mr Shang Chen.

Mr Shang Chen was former commander-in-chief of the Sixth War Zone of the Kuomintang, presidential chief of staff and chief of the Kuomintang government mission in Japan.

He had longed for the socialist motherland in the last few years, loved the great leader Chairman Mao and supported Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. He made two visits to his motherland and showed much concern for the great cause of liberating Taiwan and reunifying the country.

JAPANESE PRESS DISCLOSES CONCERN OVER SOVIET MANEUVERS

OW102040Y Peking NCNA in English 2023 GMT 10 Jun 78 OW

[By NCNA Correspondent]

[Text] Peking, 10 Jun (HSINHUA)--Japan is finding its security seriously threatened by the recent Soviet cross-sea landing manoeuvres around the Chishima Islands.

I. 14 Jun 78

A 10

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

The Japanese press disclosed on June 7 that the three-week-long manoeuvres were large in scale. About 2,000 men of the three services of the armed forces including air-borne and marine troops took part. With the Etorofu Island as its destination, this cross-sea operation was close to an operation to cross the Sea of Japan.

Some Japanese newspapers pointed out that the Soviet landing operation has worried the Japanese Defence Agency for it tallied with the agency's concept of foreign invasion.

The Soviet occupation of Japan's four northern islands and its constant military threat to Japan have already drawn the Japanese people's attention and caused their concern. A wide-ranging discussion on national defence has been going on among various circles in Japan since the beginning of this year.

At the Fifteenth National Congress of the Japanese Komei Party held early this year, Chairman of the party Yoshikatsu Takeiri explicitly stated that it is essential for Japan to possess "defence capabilities to defend her territories, territorial airspace and waters and repel forced intrusion".

Hanai, professor of Kyoto Industrial University and expert of international politics, said that the Soviet highhanded policy towards and military threat to Japan in recent years have made the Japanese people realize the necessity of strengthening their national defence. Noted Japanese military critic Motomi Bori held that in face of the Soviet menace, Japan "should get prepared against the thief before he comes."

Former Director of Japan's Defence Agency Osamu Kaihara noted: "The Japanese should have a realistic, reasonable approach to the question of security, otherwise it will be dangerous." He added: "Today the Soviet Union alone has the ability to cross the sea to assault Japan."

In an article entitled "Thoughts In the New Year", President of the Kansai Federation of Economic Organizations Hosai Hyuga said that "the question of security should be dealt with in real earnest this year."

National defence was one of the issues the meeting of president and vice-presidents of the Federation of Economic Organizations decided to bring up this year. It was also a central topic at a symposium held by Kansai economic circles.

Shin Kanemaru, director general of the Defence Agency, stressed during a debate at the Diet that "the Soviet Union has built airports in the four northern islands and has turned them into its well-equipped military bases. It is very important to our national defence to have the northern islands returned to Japan."

As public opinion is raising its voice against Soviet military threat, a research centre on ensuring Japan's security and similar organisations have been established since the beginning of this year.

The Soviet landing manoeuvres have caused much anxiety among Japanese people of various circles. They were prominently reported on June 8 by major newspapers in Japan.

I. 14 Jun 78

A 11

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DPRK OFFICIAL ARRIVES IN PEKING TO PRESENT HUA VISIT FILM

OW112008Y Peking NCNA in English 1901 GMT 11 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 11 Jun (HSINHUA)--A full-length colour documentary "Comrade Hua Kuo-feng the Wise Leader of the Chinese people, Visits Our Country", a gift from President Kim Il-song to Chairman Hua, was presented today by Kim Il-hyon, vice-director of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party, to Keng Piao, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier.

Vice-Premier Keng Piao had a cordial and friendly talk with Vice-Director Kim Il-hyon. On behalf of Chairman Hua, Vice-Premier Keng expressed thanks for President Kim's historic gift. He also thanked Kim Il-hyon for making a special trip here to present the film.

Keng Piao said that Chairman Hua, during his visit to Korea, was given a warm welcome by President Kim Il-song, other Korean party and government leaders and the Korean people. The visit tremendously enhanced the comradeship-in-arms between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of China and Korea. The people of both countries are much satisfied with the result of his visit, which produced favourable reaction from Third World countries and people of the world. "We will see to it that the blood-cemented militant friendship and revolutionary unity of the Chinese and Korean peoples will last from generation to generation," he added.

Vice-Director Kim Il-hyon said: The success of Chairman Hua's visit to Korea shows to the whole world that the flower of Korea-China friendship and unity, which was personally founded and nurtured by President Kim Il-song and Chairman Mao Tsetung, will certainly become still more splendid with the kind attention of President Kim Il-song and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. His visit has added a new, brilliant chapter to the annals of the Korea-China friendship. The Korean people value the friendship between the people of the two countries, who are comrades-in-arms sharing weal and woe.

Korean Ambassador to China Chon Myong-su and officials of the Korean Embassy in Peking were present on the occasion.

Also present were Chang Ping-hua, director of the Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Huang Chen, deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee and minister of culture; Han Nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Shen Chien, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee; Chang Yao-tzu, vice-chairman of the General Office of the CCP Central Committee; and Li Lien-ching, deputy director of the Central Broadcasting Administration.

Keng Piao Reception

OW111910Y Peking NCNA in English 1855 GMT 11 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 11 Jun (HSINHUA)--Keng Piao, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council, gave a film reception in the Great Hall of the People here this evening in hour of Korean comrades in Peking. The colour documentary "Chairman Hua Visits Korea" was shown at the reception.

I. 14 Jun 78

A 12

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Among the guests at the film reception were Kim Il-hyon, vice-director of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party; Chon Myong-su, Korean ambassador to China, and Mrs. Chon Myong-su; all officials of the Korean Embassy in China and their wives; Peking-based correspondents of the NODONG SINMUN and the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY; Korean experts, students and trainees.

Present on the host side were Chang Ping-hua, director of the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee; Huang Chen, deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee and minister of culture; Han Nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; Shen Chien, deputy head of the International Department of the CCP Central Committee; Chang Yao-tzu, vice-charman of the General Office under the CCP Central Committee; and Li Lien-ching, deputy director of the Central Broadcasting Administration.

Film Shown in DPRK

OW111744Y Peking NCNA in English 1731 GMT 11 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Jun (HSINHUA)--A full-length colour documentary "The Visit to Our Country By the Wise Leader of the Chinese People Comrade Hua Kuo-feng" is now being screened at cinemas in Pyongyang and other places of Korea and also by the central TV, according to a KCNA report. The documentary shows the whole course of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's official goodwill visit to Korea between May 5 to 10 this year at the invitation of President Kim Il-song.

The report says: "The film impressively shows on a vivid and clear canvas the significant days spent amid deep concern and hospitality of our party, government and people by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, the wise leader of the Chinese people and an intimate friend of the Korean people, who chose our country as his first place for an official visit as the head of the party and Government of China, and his entourage, and the warmest, grand welcome accorded them by our people wherever they went." "As the 1975 visit to China by the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song, the current visit to our country by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, the wise leader of the Chinese people, is a historical event which demonstrates forcefully the great friendship and militant unity, being consolidated and growing daily, between the two parties, the two countries and the two peoples," the report adds.

It says that the historical meeting between President Kim Il-song and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng "is of most profound significance. This meeting reaffirmed once again the further strengthening of the traditional friendship and unity between the peoples of Korea and China, which is cemented with blood in the common struggle against the imperialist aggressors and has been consolidated and developed after going through all tests in history. It also shows the firm determination that the two countries and peoples will fight shoulder to shoulder through to the end despite any difficulties."

"The scenes of talks and conversations which took place many a time during the visit" between President Kim Il-song and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng "in a comradely and friendly atmosphere all along and at which they reached a complete identity of views on all the questions discussed clearly show the firm determination of the peoples of Korea and China, who have traversed together a glorious road of struggle, to win victory together in the future, too, by always fighting shoulder to shoulder."

I. 14 Jun 78

A 13

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

It goes on to say: "The film shows that Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, the wise leader of the Chinese people, highly appreciated on many occasions the successes made by the Korean people in revolutionary struggle and construction by implementing the revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence, resolutely supported the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification put forward by our party, and denounced the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and the 'two Koreas' plot of the domestic and foreign splittists."

The reports say: "On watching the documentary which shows the unbreakable friendship between Korea and China and is full of the warm revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the peoples of the two countries, our people are happy at the success and achievements of the visit to our country by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, the wise leader of the Chinese people. They are determined to do more for the development of the friendship between the two peoples."

Reception Honors Visit

OW130804Y Peking NCNA in English 0703 GMT 13 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Jun (HSINHUA)--The full-length colour documentary film "The Visit to Our Country by the Wise Leader of the Chinese People Comrade Hua Kuo-feng" was screened at a reception at the People's Palace of Culture here today given by the International Department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and the Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Chinese Ambassador Lu Chih-hsien and his wife, all staff members of the Chinese Embassy and Chinese students in Korea were invited to the film reception.

Present at the reception were Kim Yong-nam, alternate member of the Political Committee, secretary and director of the International Department of the KWP Central Committee; Cho Yong-guk, vice-director of the International Department of the KWP Central Committee; and Kim Hyong-yul, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

The documentary film vividly recorded Chairman Hua's successful visit to Korea. It reproduced the moving historic meeting of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and President Kim Il-sung and demonstrated the profound friendship and militant solidarity between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of China and Korea, giving a lasting impression on the spectators. Comrade Kim Yong-nam and Ambassador Lu Chih-hsien spoke at the reception.

Kim Yong-nam said: "One month and more have elapsed since our whole nation gave a gala welcome to the Chinese people's wise leader Chairman Hua Kuo-feng in a festive atmosphere. But the scenes of excitement and joy remained so fresh in our memory that it seemed yesterday."

"The history of Korea-China friendship, characterized by its radiance of a long-standing tradition and countless unforgettable and moving events, constitutes a fine example of relations between revolutionary comrades-in-arms."

"The Korean people are making every effort to further consolidate and develop the friendship between the peoples of Korea and China which was personally fostered by our great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung and the Chinese people's great leader Comrade Mao Tsetung.

I. 14 Jun 78

A 14

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

"Today the flower of friendship continues to be in full bloom as a result of the efforts made by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the wise leader Comrade Hua Kuo-feng." Lu Chih-hsien extended heartfelt thanks to the Korean comrades-in-arms for arranging such a friendly and significant activity. After warmly praising the film, he said: "Chairman Hua's visit to the fraternal neighbour Korea not long ago constitutes a signal event and a new milestone in the history of the development of the friendship between China and Korea."

"Chairman Hua and President Kim have written down a fresh chapter jointly for the profound friendship between the peoples of China and Korea and pushed it to a new high." He said: "We are resolved to do our utmost to strengthen and develop the brilliant results attained during the visit and add contribution to the further development of China-Korea friendship in accordance with Chairman Hua's instructions."

The reception was permeated all along with an atmosphere of unbreakable revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples of China and Korea.

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON FIJI PRIME MINISTER MARA'S VISIT

Meets Hua Kuo-feng

OW131332Y Peking NCNA in English 1328 GMT 13 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 13 Jun (HSINHUA)--Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council, this afternoon met with Fiji Prime Minister Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, Lady Lala Mara and his party. Chairman Hua had a cordial and friendly conversation with Prime Minister Mara. Chairman Hua said: By coming in person to China for a visit, Prime Minister Mara has shown his trust in and support to China. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Fiji, the development of the relations between the two countries has been satisfactory. We hope that China and Fiji will make further efforts to develop their friendly relations and learn from each other, and help and support each other.

Prime Minister Mara said that he highly appreciate the Chinese people's friendship for the Fiji people. He expressed the hope that his China visit will contribute to enhancing the friendly relations between the two countries.

Present at the meeting and conversation were members of Prime Minister Mara's party Livali Nasilivata, minister of state for cooperatives, and Jioji Kotobalavu, permanent secretary for foreign affairs. Present also were Chinese Vice-Premier Li Hsich-nien, Vice-Foreign Minister Wang Hai-jung, Vice-Ministers Cheng To-pin and Cheng Fei, and Ambassador Mi Kuo-chun.

Hosts Peking Banquet

OW131646Y Peking NCNA in English 1625 GMT 13 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 13 Jun (HSINHUA)--Fiji Prime Minister Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara and Lady Mara gave a grand farewell banquet in the Great Hall of the People here this evening.

I. 14 Jun 78

A 15

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Present were Li Hsien-nien, vice-premier of the State Council, and his wife Lin Chia-mei; Hsu Te-heng, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; and Chou Tzu-chien, minister of the First Ministry of Machine-Building.

The national flags of China and Fiji hung side by side over the rostrum in the brightly-lit banqueting hall. The banquet was alive with a warm, friendly atmosphere.

Prime Minister Mara and Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien spoke at the banquet.

In his speech, Prime Minister Mara dwelt on his visit to China with satisfaction. He said: "Our discussions over the last two days have been wide ranging and extremely valuable. We have, I believe, established a practical foundation on which to extend our friendship and cooperation. We have both agreed that every nation has the right to choose its own political and economic institutions. But more importantly, we have also agreed that two different societies can form an association of close friendship and cooperation for the mutual benefit of their peoples."

He said that in the visit he had been admiring the Chinese people's "unswerving dedication in responding to the call of your party and government, to develop their country through self-reliance, hardwork and self-initiative."

He praised the success of China's policy of integrating agriculture with industry. "We both share a common aim in advancing the prosperity of our countries and in improving the conditions of our peoples," he stated. "And if a nation of 800 million has succeeded in feeding its peoples through its own efforts, surely a small country of 900,000 people can benefit from learning from your experiences."

Prime Minister Mara said: "Yours is a country whose origin dates far back into antiquity. Your country has had a long history of hard struggle for its independence against the forces of feudalism and imperialism, against the vagaries and ravages of nature, and against the perfidy and machinations of your own friends. But by your qualities of resilience and patience, and of dedication and determination, you have won and maintained your independence."

Turning to Fiji's foreign relations, the prime minister declared: "We know that if independence is to have any real meaning for our people, we must, in the final resort, develop our country through our own efforts. While, therefore, we seek friendship with all countries, we do so on the basis of mutual respect for each other's independence, tolerance and understanding of each other's position and interests, and equal opportunity and benefit in economic relations and in the development of our natural resources."

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien said: "This afternoon, Chairman and Premier Hua Kuo-feng met Prime Minister Mara, and they had a cordial and friendly conversation." "Although this is our distinguished guests' first visit to China, we 'meet like old acquaintances' as the Chinese saying goes because we share the common desire to enhance our friendship and develop our relations," he added.

The vice-premier pointed out: "In the last two days, our two sides held talks and exchanged views on many issues of common concern."

Both sides held that each country has the right to safeguard its own independence and sovereignty, and stand for stronger unity and cooperation of the Third World countries for the establishment of a new international economic order and the maintenance of international peace and security. We also held useful discussions on ways to further strengthen economic cooperation and bilateral contacts. These talks have served to deepen our mutual understanding. We are convinced that the friendly relations between China and Fiji will further develop and grow in strength on the basis of the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence."

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien wished the friendship between the two peoples would last as long as China's Yangtze River and Fiji's majestic Victoria Peak. He requested the right Honourable Prime Minister Mara to convey, upon his return, the Chinese people's cordial greetings to the people of Fiji.

After their speeches, the band played the national anthems of China and Fiji.

Hosts and guests talked about their friendship in the course of the banquet. The band struck up music of China and Fiji. To its accompaniment, the distinguished Fiji guests accompanying Prime Minister Mara on the visit and friends on the Fiji national men's basketball team, filled with friendly feelings, sang impromptu the "Isalei" (national farewell song), a composition of the father of Prime Minister Mara, to express their reluctance to part with the Chinese friends.

Attending the banquet were leading members of government departments, the National Women's Federation, The Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries Wang Hai-jung, Cheng To-pin, Cheng Fei, Hao Chung-shih, Niu Yin-kuan, Lin Mo-han, Fu Tung-hsiu, Li Meng-hua, Pan Fei, Hsieh Wen-ching, Li Yen-shou, Huang Kan-ying, Pai Chieh-fu and Ting Hsueh-sung, and Chinese Ambassador the Fiji Mi Kuo-chun and his wife Tsui Chung-ling. Diplomatic envoys to China of various countries were present.

This afternoon, Prime Minister and Lady Mara visited the National Exhibition on Learning From Tachai in Agriculture, accompanied by Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Hao Chung-shih.

Visits Mao Memorial

OW140243Y Peking NCNA in English 0236 GMT 14 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 14 Jun (HSINHUA)--Prime Minister Kamisese Mara of Fiji and Lady Mara paid their respects to the remains of Chairman Mao Tsetung at the Chairman Mao Memorial Hall here this morning in the company of Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and his wife Lin Chia-mei.

Prime Minister and Lady Mara presented a wreath before the statue of Chairman Mao. The ribbon was inscribed: "To the treasured and honoured memory of Chairman Mao Tsetung, the great leader of the Chinese people".

Then, Prime Minister and Lady Mara walked slowly into the main hall and stood in silent tribute in front of the remains of Chairman Mao.

I. 14 Jun 78

A 17

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

High-ranking officials of Fiji accompanying the prime minister on the visit to China also paid their respects to the remains of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

Departs for Shanghai

OW140225Y Peking NCNA in English 0217 GMT 14 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 14 Jun (HSINHUA)--Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, prime minister of Fiji, and Lady Lala Mara and the other distinguished Fijian guests left here by special plane this morning for a visit to Shanghai after concluding their visit here. Accompanying them on the visit are Chou Tzu-chien, minister of the First Ministry of Machine Building, and Wang Hai-jung, vice-foreign minister.

The distinguished guests from Fiji were given a warm send-off at the airport by Li Hsien-nien, vice-premier of the State Council, and his wife Lin Chia-mei; Hsu Te-heng, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Cheng To-pin, vice-minister of foreign trade; Cheng Fei, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; Hao Chung-shih, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry; Li Meng-hua, leading member of the Physical Culture and Sports Commission, and several thousand people in the capital.

Prime Minister Mara drove in a limousine to the airport in the company of Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien. A grand farewell ceremony took place at the airport which flew the national flags of China and Fiji. The national anthems of the two countries were played by a military band. Accompanied by Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, Prime Minister Mara reviewed a guard of honour made up of men from the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Amid gay music, Prime Minister and Lady Mara waved to the well-wishers to bid them farewell. Young people in bright dress danced and sang, hailing the further development of the friendship between the people of China and Fiji and the friendly relations between the two countries and wishing prosperity to Fiji, a country of islands in the southern Pacific.

In the company of the Fiji prime minister on the visit are also Mi Kuo-chun, Chinese ambassador to Fiji, and his wife Tsui Chung-ling; and Chu Chi-chen, deputy director of the American and Oceanian Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry. Present at the airport were also diplomatic envoys of various countries to China.

ULANFU, WANG CHEN ATTEND CONCERT BY PHILIPPINE SINGERS

OW101610Y Peking NCNA in English 1546 GMT 10 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 10 Jun (HSINHUA)--Ulanfu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Wang Chen, vice-premier of the State Council, this evening attended a concert and enjoyed Philippine songs, folk songs of other countries and European classics presented by young singers from the University of the Philippines at the Nationalities Palace of Culture. Their performances, which drew warm applause from the audience, left them a deep impression.

At interval, Vice-Chairman Ulanfu and Vice-Premier Wang Chen met and had a warm, friendly conversation with choirmaster A.O. Veneracion and representatives of the singers, and expressed appreciations for their highly skillful singing.

I. 14 Jun 78

A 18

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Philippine Embassy in Peking Rodolfo Severino also attended.

Present at the concert were Wang Ping-nan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; Yu Chan, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Lin Mo-han and Chou Wei-chih vice-ministers of culture; and Mao Lien-chueh, vice-chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

At the end of the performance, Vice-Chairman Ulanfu and Vice-Premier Wang Chen went on stage to shake hands with the Philippine singers and congratulated them on their success.

REPORTAGE ON ACTIVITIES OF VARIOUS THAI DELEGATIONS

Teng Ying-chao Meets Gen Praman

OW100844Y Peking NCNA in English 0806 GMT 10 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking 10 Jun (HSINHUA)--Teng Ying-chao, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, this morning met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with Maj. General Praman Adireksan, former deputy prime minister of Thailand, his wife and his party. Vice-Chairman Teng Ying-chao extended a warm welcome to the Thai friends on their visit to China.

Swanit Kongsiri, first secretary of the Thai Embassy here, attended the meeting. Among those present was Kung Hsiao, leading member of the China Travel and Tourism Administrative Bureau. The Thai friends arrived in China on June 3.

Trade Delegation Arrives

OW111758Y Peking NCNA in English 1751 GMT 11 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 11 Jun (HSINHUA)--A Thai trade delegation led by Nam Phunwatthu, minister of commerce of the Kingdom of Thailand, arrived here by air today for a friendship visit to China. They were met at the airport by Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Li Chiang and Vice-Minister Wang Jun-sheng. Also present was Thai Ambassador to China Kasemsamson Kasemsi.

Feted by Li Chiang

OW121712Y Peking NCNA in English 1700 GMT 12 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 12 Jun (HSINHUA)--Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Li Chiang gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the Thai trade delegation led by Nam Phunwatthu, minister of commerce.

Minister Li Chiang proposed a toast at the banquet. He said: "Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Thailand, there has been a fairly big growth in trade in the wake of the development of the state relations. Promoting the trade ties between the two countries is our common aspiration." During the current visit by the Thai trade delegation, he went on, both sides would exchange ideas on the question of furthering the Sino-Thai trade. "We will continue to actively develop our trade with Thailand in line with the principle of 'equality and mutual benefit, and supplying each other's needs'," he added.

I. 14 Jun 78

A 19

PRC

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

In his toast, Thai Minister Nam Phunwatthu said that the warm welcome accorded to his delegation since their arrival in China indicated the friendship of the Chinese people for the Thai people. "The intercourse and friendship between our two peoples have a long history. They are relations between brothers or between relatives." He added: "The atmosphere in our talks is very friendly and we are quite satisfied with this."

Thai Ambassador to China Kasemsamson Kasemsi and Mrs. Kasemsi attended. Present were Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Wang Jun-sheng, Department Director of the Ministry of Foreign Trade Hsi Yeh-sheng, Deputy Director of the Asian Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry Wang Hsiao-yun, and Deputy General Manager of the Bank of China Wang Yu-cheng. Minister Li Chiang and Minister Nam Phunwatthu held talks here earlier today.

Banking Delegation Departs

OW111306Y Peking NCNA in English 1252 GMT 11 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 11 Jun (HSINHUA)--A delegation of the Bangkok Bank Limited in Thailand led by Chatri Sophonphanit, senior executive vice-president of the bank, left here by plane today to visit southern China.

The delegation arrived in Peking on June 7. Wang Ping-nan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and Keng Tao-ming, vice-chairman of the board of directors of the Bank of China, met and feted the delegation on separate occasions. Wang Yao-ting, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, also met with Chatri Sophonphanit and other guests from Thailand.

END OF CAMBODIAN DELEGATION'S JAPANESE VISIT NOTED

OW131658Y Peking NCNA in English 1648 GMT 13 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 13 Jun (HSINHUA)--The government delegation of Democratic Kampuchea led by Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary ended its three-day visit to Japan today.

During his stay in Japan, Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary called on the Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda, and had talks with Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda on questions of Kampuchean-Japanese relations and other issues.

At a press conference held here today, the Kampuchean deputy prime minister pointed out: "We do have difficulties in the post-war years. For instance, a certain country has tried to subvert our government and turn our country into its satellite. This question remains unsolved." He added: "As for the aggression by Vietnam, Kampuchea is determined to firmly safeguard its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity."

The deputy prime minister went on to say: "We are ready to negotiate with Vietnam on the settlement of the dispute between us. But before the negotiations start, Vietnam must make a public guarantee that it will respect Kampuchea's territorial integrity and sovereignty, stop interfering in its internal affairs and subverting the Kampuchean Government and cease the activities to engineer a coup d'etat. If this is done, then we will negotiate with Vietnam on this question."

I. 14 Jun 78

A 20

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

"Kampuchea is willing to establish friendly relations with neighbouring countries and to build the country in a peaceful environment," he declared. The deputy prime minister also expressed the hope for further development of friendly relations between Kampuchea and Japan.

Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary and his party left here for China this afternoon. They were seen off at the airport by Hisaji Hattori, representative of the Japanese Foreign Ministry, and others.

ENVOY HOLDS FILM RECEPTION IN CAMBODIA

OW091709Y Peking NCNA in English 1537 GMT 9 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 9 Jun (HSINHUA)--Chinese Ambassador to Democratic Kampuchea Sun Hao held a film reception in the Chinese Embassy in Phnom Penh yesterday evening.

Attending the reception were Vorn Vet, deputy prime minister in charge of economy; Cheng An, president of the Committee of Industry; Thiounn Thoeunn, minister of health; Ieng Thirith, minister of social affairs; Yun Yat, minister of propaganda and education; and other Kampuchean guests.

Accompanying the Kampuchean guests was Wang Yu-pei [3769 3022 1014], new counselor of the Chinese Embassy to Kampuchea.

"Chairman Mao's Residence in Chungnanhai" and other Chinese films were shown at the reception.

SOUTH ASIA

AFP REPORTS KENG PIAO TO VISIT SRI LANKA 21-25 JUNE

BK131523Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1516 GMT 13 Jun 78 BK

[Text] Colombo, 13 Jun (AFP)--Vice Premier of China Mr Keng Piao will pay an official and goodwill visit to Sri Lanka from June 21 to 25, the Foreign Ministry announced here today.

Mr Piao, who is coming at the invitation of the Sri Lanka Government, will call on President J.R. Jayewardene and Prime Minister Ranasinghe Premadasa the ministry said.

He is also scheduled to hold official talks and make a visit to Kandy, the former hill capital 72 miles (115 kms) from here, it said.

EUROPE

HUANG HUA CONTINUES TURKISH VISIT, MEETS KORUTURK

OW131903Y Peking NCNA in English 1843 GMT 13 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Ankara, 12 Jun (HSINHUA)--Turkish Foreign Minister Gunduz Okcun gave a banquet here this evening in honour of Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua and his entourage.

The two ministers spoke at the banquet which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Okcun said in his speech: "A quite large part of Turkey's territory is situated in Asia, therefore, she is concerned with the problems occurring in the continent and pays close attention to the development of the situation in the area. Because of the enormous role and important status of the People's Republic of China in Asia as well as in world politics, Turkey pays special attention to her relations with China."

On disarmament, Okcun said that due to her sensitive position politically and geographically, Turkey has been concerned about disarmament and holds that it should include nuclear as well as conventional weapons. He called for the establishment of a new world economic order.

On the international situation, the minister said: "As a regional country, Turkey pays much attention to the development of the Middle East situation." "It is our most sincere hope to bring about peace and security in the area and find immediate ways and means for a just and lasting settlement. We hold that one of the main prerequisites for the settlement is to guarantee the full legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, including the creation of an independent state," he said.

"It often happens in various areas of Africa that some disputes have been turned into armed conflicts under the influence from outside. At the same time, racial discrimination is still being exercised as a means of exploitation. This makes whole mankind uneasy," he said, adding: "We hold that to get the conflicts in Africa free from outside interference is most necessary for the continuous development of the peace process."

Turkey also calls for the Indian Ocean not to be made an arena of conflict in the interest of big powers, he stated.

"In order to assure lasting peace in our area, Turkey is relentlessly exerting her efforts to develop long-term relations with her neighbours. In this regard, our government is determined to make every effort to solve the problem between Turkey and Greece," he said. He expressed the hope that a just and durable solution to the problem between the two countries will be brought about through peaceful talks. He also hoped that talks between the two nationalities (Turks and Greeks) of Cyprus will resume as soon as possible to secure a lasting and just solution to the Cyprus problem.

Huang Hua said in his speech: "Turkey and the Turkish straits have been an object of contention between imperialist powers in recent centuries." He praised the Turkish people who have a glorious fighting tradition for their long and valiant struggle against imperialist and colonialist aggression. He said: "We are pleased to note that in recent years the Turkish Government and people have made unremitting efforts and scored gratifying successes in safeguarding their national independence and developing their national economy and culture. We sincerely wish you new and continued victories on your road to progress."

On the friendly relations between China and Turkey, the Chinese foreign minister said: "We share a common experience of suffering from imperialist aggression and oppression in the past, and we are currently faced with the common task of opposing foreign aggression and threats, and of building our countries."

He pointed out: "Since the establishment of diplomatic relations, the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Turkey have witnessed a steady growth on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence, and political, economic and cultural exchanges between the two countries have increased day by day." He expressed the conviction that the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries will further grow.

The Chinese foreign minister pointed out: "The international situation is developing encouragingly. The international anti-hegemonist united front with the Third World countries and people as the main force has been broadening. The policies of aggression and war pursued by the superpowers have gravely threatened the independence and security of other countries. The focus of the superpowers' contention is Europe. One superpower is adopting the strategy to encircle from the flanks the Western Europe. To this end it has carried on frenzied activities of aggression, expansion and subversion in the Middle East, Africa and other regions. It kindled war flames single-handed in the Horn of Africa not long ago, and renewed invasion of Libya by a force of mercenaries recently. Its perverse actions have aroused ever stronger opposition and suffered constant heavy blows. Although the struggle against superpower hegemonism is a long and arduous one, however, we can frustrate their aggressive activities, upset their strategic deployments, defend peace and put off the outbreak of a war, so long as we heighten our vigilance, strengthen our unity and persevere in struggle."

"In international affairs, we shall implement, as hitherto, Chairman Mao Tsetung's revolutionary line and policies, develop friendly relations and cooperation with all countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence, support the just struggles of the people of all countries to safeguard peace, independence and security and defend national sovereignty and territorial integrity and combat imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, and make our due contribution to the united anti-hegemonist struggle of the Third World and the people of the world," the Chinese foreign minister concluded.

Attending the banquet were also Turkish Minister of State Nihat Cetingul, Minister of Defence Hasan Esat Isik, Minister of Finance Ziya Muezzinoglu, Minister of Industry and Technology Orhan Alp, Minister of Energy and Natural Resources Deniz Baykal, Secretary-General of the Foreign Ministry Sukru Elekdogan, Turkish Ambassador to China Adnan Pulak and senior officials of the Turkish Foreign Ministry.

Chinese Ambassador to Turkey Wei Yung-ching was also present.

Meets Turkish President

OW140228Y Peking NCNA in English 0223 GMT 14 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Ankara, 13 Jun (HSINHUA)--Turkish President Fahri Koruturk received and had cordial and friendly conversations with Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua at the presidential palace here this afternoon. Foreign Minister Huang Hua conveyed to President Koruturk the regards from Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Yeh Chien-ying.

President Koruturk expressed his thanks and in return asked the Chinese foreign minister to convey his compliments and best wishes to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and Chairman Yeh Chien-ying. He also wished the Chinese people prosperity.

I. 14 Jun 78

A 23

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Present on the occasion was Turkish Foreign Minister Gunduz Okcun.

Chinese Ambassador Hua called on Turkish Minister of State Hikmet Cetin and Minister of Defence Hasan Esat Isik separately. Chinese Ambassador Wei Yung-ching was present on both occasions.

Foreign Minister Gunduz Okcun and Foreign Minister Huang Hua continued their talks at the Turkish Foreign Ministry here this morning.

Ambassador Hosts Reception

OW140300Y Peking NCNA in English 0249 GMT 14 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Ankara, 13 Jun (HSINHUA)--Chinese Ambassador to Turkey Wei Yung-ching gave a reception at the Chinese Embassy here this evening on the occasion of the visit of Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua to Turkey.

Among the guests at the reception were Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs Gunduz Okcun, Minister of State Hikmet Cetin, Minister of State Lutfu Dogan, Minister of Defence Hasan Esat Isik, Minister of Commerce Teoman Koprululer, Minister of Health and Social Welfare Mete Tan, Minister of Industry Orhan Alp, Minister of Energy and Natural Resources Deniz Baykal, Minister of Tourism and Information Alev Coskun, Minister of Youth and Sports Yuksel Cakmur, Minister of Cultural Affairs Ahmet Taner Kislali, Minister of Managements Kenon Bulutoglu, Secretary-General of the Presidential Palace Haluk Bayulken, Secretary-General of the Foreign Ministry Sukru Elekdag, Turkish Ambassador to China Adnan Bulak, as well as other senior officials of the government and prominent personages.

Attending the reception also were Chinese foreign minister's entourage including Ho Kung-kai, director of the African Affairs Department, Chou Chueh, acting director of the West Asian and North African Affairs department, of the Chinese Foreign Ministry.

The reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHARGE YU HUI-MIN DEPARTS FOR POST IN LUXEMBOURG

OW131322Y Peking NCNA in English 1240 GMT 13 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 13 Jun (HSINHUA)--Yu Hui-min, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, left Peking for his post today.

NEW AMBASSADOR TO LUXEMBOURG KANG MAO-CHAO PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

OW121754Y Peking NCNA in English 1740 GMT 12 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Brussels, 12 Jun (HSINHUA)--Kang Mao-chao, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, presented his credentials to the Grand Duke Jean in Luxembourg today.

After the presentation, the Grand Duke Jean had a cordial conversation with Ambassador Kang Mao-chao.

I. 14 Jun 78

A 24

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

MILITARY DELEGATION VISITS SWEDEN, FETED BY GEN SYNNERGREN

OW112002Y Peking NCNA in English 1927 GMT 11 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Stockholm, 11 Jun (HSINHUA)--A military goodwill delegation of the People's Republic of China led by Chang Ai-ping, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, arrived here yesterday morning for a friendly visit to Sweden at the invitation of Swedish Supreme Commander General Stig Synnergren. The delegation was welcomed at the airport by Synnergren and his wife and Chief of General Staff Lt Gen Lennart Ljung. Chinese Ambassador to Sweden Chin Li-chen and other diplomats of the Chinese Embassy were also present at the airport.

Synnergren gave a banquet yesterday evening in honour of the Chinese military goodwill delegation. Present at the banquet on the Swedish side were Eric Kronmark, minister of defence; Lennart Ljung, chief of General Staff; G. Skoeld, commander of the army; D. Stenberg, commander of air force; Vice-Admiral Bengt Lundvall, commander of navy; P. Petersson, chairman of the Defence Committee of the Parliament; and Gunnar Nordbeck, under-secretary of state for defence.

All the members of the Chinese delegation and Chinese Ambassador to Sweden Chin Li-chen attended the banquet.

Stig Synnergren and Chang Ai-ping made speeches at the banquet. Synnergren recalled his friendly visit to China last October. He said: "The progress of modern China since its founding in 1949 has been closely matched from our horizon. For a period of nearly thirty years we have been able to realize how the People's Republic of China has developed step-by-step into a great nation." He stressed that China and Sweden are determined to maintain, as far as possible, self-reliant and stable, "not only internally but also within the area of international commitments. That is also why we have chosen to remain strong in the military field." He stated: "Sweden has, for a long time, recognized China's rights concerning territorial integrity and we also greatly appreciate the support of the Chinese people for the traditional Swedish policy of non-alliance and neutrality." He added: "Disregarding the fact that many differences are to be found between our two countries, the People's Republic of China and Sweden, I firmly believe, can learn much from one-another." He also expressed the confidence that the Chinese delegation's visit will further strengthen the mutual understanding and friendship between the two countries and the two armies.

In his speech, Chang Ai-ping expressed sincere thanks for the hospitality accorded to the Chinese delegation. Recalling the traditional friendship between China and Sweden and between their armed forces, he pointed out: "The Swedes are people cherishing freedom and independence. For a long time, the Swedish Government, people and armed forces have made unremitting efforts to resist foreign aggression and intervention and safeguard their own independence and neutrality. They have pursued a positive policy of effective, powerful, comprehensive total defence. In international affairs, the Swedish Government stands for equality between big and small countries. It maintains that each country has the right to safeguard its own independence and sovereignty and to resist aggression and expansion. Our government, people and armed forces always appreciate and respect the Swedish Government's policy of positive neutrality and speak highly of the spirit of the Swedish people and armed forces in keeping constant vigilance against foreign aggression."

I. 14 Jun 78

A 25

PHC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

The banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. The delegation made a stop-over in Paris on its way to Sweden. French Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces General Guy Mery met with head of the Chinese delegation Chang Ai-ping and members of the delegation Wang Wan-lin and Chang Ping-yu on June 8. Chinese Ambassador to France Han Kohua and Wu Chen, military attache of the Chinese Embassy in France, were present on the occasion. The meeting was permeated with a friendly atmosphere.

KENG PIAO MEETS WITH OUTGOING ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR

OW131526Y Peking NCNA in English 1522 GMT 13 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 13 Jun (HSINHUA)--Keng Piao, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council, met and had a warm, friendly conversation here this afternoon with the outgoing Romanian Ambassador to China Nicolae Gavrilescu. Minister-counsellor of the Romanian Embassy here Ion Dorobantu took part in the meeting.

Present were deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee Chiao Shih, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Yu Chan and director of the Soviet Union and East European Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry Yu Hung-liang.

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

RWANDAN PRESIDENT ENTERTAINED IN SHANGHAI, LEAVES FOR DPRK

OW131738Y Peking NCNA in English 1728 GMT 13 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Shanghai, 13 Jun (HSINHUA)--Major General Juvenal Habyarimana, president of the Republic of Rwanda, Mrs. Habyarimana and the other distinguished guests were entertained at a performance of acrobatics here this evening accompanied by Ngapo Ngawang-jigme, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Peng Chung, second vice-chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee, and his wife. The performance by the Shanghai Municipal People's Acrobatic Troupe was received with hearty rounds of applause. Also accompanying the distinguished Rwandan guests at the performance were Ho Ying, Chinese vice-foreign minister, and his wife, and Pei Hsien-pai, vice-chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

This morning, President and Mrs. Habyarimana cruised on the Huangpu River accompanied by Ngapo Ngawang-jigme and Peng Chung. They also visited a county-run oil and grease factory and two workshops run by the Malu People's commune on the outskirts of Shanghai. The guests were warmly received by commune members.

In the afternoon, the distinguished guests visited the Shanghai Children's Palace accompanied by Yen Yu-min, vice-chairman of the municipal Revolutionary Committee.

Departure Noted

OW140209Y Peking NCNA in English 0157 GMT 14 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Shanghai, 14 Jun (HSINHUA)--Major General Juvenal Habyarimana, president of the Republic of Rwanda and president-founder of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development, Mrs. Habyarimana and his party left Shanghai for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by special plane this morning, after a successful official friendship visit to China.

I. 14 Jun 78

A 26

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Seeing them off at the airport were: Ngapo Ngawang-igme, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Ho Ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and his wife Wang Hao; Yueh Liang, Chinese ambassador to Rwanda, and his wife Sun Chi; and Lo Hsu and Fu Shun-ho, deputy department directors of the Foreign Ministry;

Peng Chung, second vice-chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee, and his wife Lo Ping; Yen Yu-min and Pei Hsien-pai, vice-chairmen of the municipal Revolutionary Committee; Feng Te-pei, vice-chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; Tu Chang-te, deputy commander of the Shanghai Garrison of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; and leading members of departments concerned, as well as more than two thousand local people.

Shanghai's Hungchiao Airport flew the national flags of China and Rwanda today. As President and Mrs. Habyarimana arrived at the airport, the well-wishers beat drums and gongs and shouted slogans, bidding farewell to the distinguished guests from Rwanda. People hailed President Habyarimana's successful visit to China and the new development of the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Rwanda and the friendship between the two peoples. President and Mrs. Habyarimana kept waving their farewells to the crowd.

TENG HSIAO-PING MEETS ZAIRIAN PRESS DELEGATION

OW140838Y Peking NCNA in English 0831 GMT 14 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 14 Jun (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping this morning met with the press delegation from Zaire led by Mokolo wa Mpombo, commissioner of state for national orientation.

Speaking in a cordial, friendly conversation with Commissioner Mokolo and the other Zairian friends, Vice-Premier Teng said: Zaire's struggle to repulse the two invasions by Soviet and Cuban mercenaries is a just one. President Mobutu is right in doing this and so are the Zairian people. The Chinese Government and people stand by Zaire and firmly support the Zairian people in their struggle. All the countries and people in the world who support Zaire's struggle are also right in doing so.

Commissioner Mokolo conveyed President Mobutu's regards to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and thanked the Chinese Government and people for supporting Zaire's just struggle. The Zairian people will exert every effort to resist invasions by Soviet and Cuban mercenaries, he said.

Zairian Ambassador to China Tuma-Waku Dia Bazika was present on the occasion.

Also present were Chang Hsiang-shan and Chin Chao, director and deputy director of the Central Broadcasting Administration; Pan Fei, deputy editor-in-chief of the PEOPLE'S DAILY; Peng Ti, leading member of the HSINHUA NEWS AGENCY; and Chien Chi-chen, director of the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry.

1. 14 Jun 78

A 27

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

TENG YING-CHAO MEETS WITH IRANIAN JOURNALIST

OW131338Y Peking NCNA in English 1323 GMT 13 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 13 Jun (HSINHUA)--Teng Ying-chao, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met and had a cordial, friendly conversation here this morning with Youri N. Laouiri, deputy director of the PARS NEWS AGENCY of Iran.

Teng Ying-chao extended her welcome to Deputy Director Youri N. Laouiri on his visit to China. She said: "I was accorded a warm welcome during my visit to Iran last year and your news agency gave it adequate coverage to help increase the mutual understanding and friendship between the peoples of China and Iran. I express my thanks for this." She requested him, upon his return home, to convey her regards to the Shahanshah of Iran, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, and Shahbanu Farah Pahlavi and to the Iranian people.

Deputy Director Youri N. Laouiri said that he was greatly honoured to be received by Vice-Chairman Teng Ying-chao today. He added that he would work for the further development of the friendship and the friendly cooperation between the two peoples and between their journalists.

Charge d'affaires ad interim of the Iranian Embassy here Mahmood Taghavy attended the meeting.

Deputy Director of the HSINHUA NEWS AGENCY Li Pu was present.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

VICE CHAIRMAN CHI PENG-FEI ON OFFICIAL VISIT TO VENEZUELA

For Caracas media reportage on the visit to Venezuela by Vice Chairman of the National People's Congress Chi Peng-fei, see the Venezuela section of the 9 June and subsequent issues of the Latin America DAILY REPORT.

WANG HAI-JUNG RECEIVES COLOMBIAN AMBASSADOR TO USSR

OW122327Y Peking NCNA in English 1722 GMT 12 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 12 Jun (HSINHUA)--Wang Hai-jung, Chinese vice-foreign minister, met and had a friendly conversation with Pablo Mauricio Obregon Gonzalez del Corral, Colombian ambassador to the Soviet Union, on June 10.

The ambassador and his party arrived here on June 9. Wan Fu, a leading member of the China Travel and Tourism Administrative Bureau, feted the Colombian friends in Peking.

SPORTS TEAM SIGNS ACCORD IN CHILE, LEAVES 10 JUNE

OW111715Y Peking NCNA in English 1510 GMT 11 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Santiago, 10 June (HSINHUA)--A Chinese sports delegation led by Sung Chung, secretary general of the All-China Sports Federation, left here for home this evening after a friendly visit to Chile.

It was seen off at the airport by Fernando Baeza, acting director of the General Directorate of Sports and Recreation of Chile, and other people of sports circles. Chinese Ambassador to Chile Hu Cheng-fang was also present.

I. 14 Jun 78

A 28

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

The Chinese delegation arrived here on June 3 at the invitation of the General Directorate of Sports and Recreation of Chile. During its stay here, the delegation met with Jorge Ehlers, director of the General Directorate; Eduardo Gordon, president of the Football Federation; Armando Gellona, president of the Chilean Olympic Committee, and other officials of sports circles, and had friendly talks on ways of promoting sports exchange between the two countries.

General Cesar Raul, minister of national defense, received the delegation on June 6.

Sung Chung and Jorge Ehlers, on behalf of their sports organizations, signed an agreement on sports exchange and cooperation between the two countries on the following day.

In the evening, Chinese ambassador Hu Cheng-fang gave a reception for the delegation. Officials of Chilean sports organizations and the Chile-China Cultural Association were present at the reception.

Armando Gellona, president of the Chilean Olympic Committee, gave a dinner in honour of the Chinese delegation on June 8.

VERDE OLIVO CITED ON MILITARY COURSES IN CUBAN SCHOOLS

OW131335Y Peking NUNA in English 1241 GMT 13 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 13 Jun (HSINHUA)--The Executive Committee of the Cuban Council of Ministers has promulgated a decree on the establishment of military courses in the institutions of higher learning in Cuba, according to a report from Havana quoting the military magazine VERDE OLIVO, organ of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces.

In its latest edition, Number 24, the Cuban magazine reported that the objective of this measure is "to train students as officers of the reserves of the Revolutionary Armed Forces" and "military cadres for the Revolutionary Armed Forces" in order "to fulfill successfully the combat missions to be assigned them".

The magazine pointed out that some 10,400 Cuban university students are receiving these courses in military training. There are four universities and 26 colleges in Cuba. Military courses are conducted in 11 institutions of higher learning and will be conducted in six others in the next three years. Among the eleven institutions of higher learning are four important ones--the University of Havana, the University of Oriente, the Central University of Las Villas and the University of Camaguey.

The magazine reported that military training for Cuban University and college students started in September 1975.

Equipped with Soviet military hardware and aided with Soviet logistics, Cuban armed units carried out military intervention in Angola in the second half of 1975. Cuba has stationed upwards of 40,000 troops in Africa with the steady increase in the Soviet-Cuban military expansionist moves in the African Continent.

RED FLAG COMMENTATOR DISCUSSES EDUCATIONAL WORK

OW130227Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0727 GMT 12 Jun 78 OW

[RED FLAG issue No 6 Commentator's article: "Restore Order From Disorder, Conduct Education Well"]

[Text] Peking, 12 Jun--The National Educational Work Conference, recently held under the cordial solicitude of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, was completely successful. Holding aloft the great banner of Chairman Mao, the conference studied the instructions of Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Teng, concentrated their discussion on further implementation of Chairman Mao's educational principles under the new historical conditions, contemplated major measures for deepening exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" and consolidating educational institutions, and formulated brilliant, preliminary blueprints for developing the educational cause. This study conference sought to deepen our understanding of Chairman Mao's specific line, principles and policies on education, ideology and educational work; to quickly restore order from disorder; and to promote emancipation of our thinking. This mobilization conference for accelerating the development of our country's socialist educational undertakings will surely have far-reaching effects on our endeavor to conduct educational work better during the new Long March.

Since the smashing of the "gang of four," the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, out of its great concern for the educational cause, has made timely and resolute major policy decisions. Particularly since the decision on reforming the college enrollment system and the overthrow of the "two assessments," the main obstacles laid down by the "gang of four" have been removed and people's thinking emancipated. All this has mobilized the socialist enthusiasm of the broad masses of cadres, teachers and students; effected a fine situation among teachers and students in which the former teach earnestly and the latter study hard; gradually raised the quality of education; and given impetus to the transformation of the general mood of society. The situation on the educational front is becoming better.

The 11th national party congress and the Fifth NPC formulated the general tasks in the new period for people throughout the country. At the National Science Conference Chairman Hua solemnly issued a call for raising the scientific and cultural levels of the entire Chinese nation and training a large contingent of working-class intellectuals. This means, setting higher standards for educational work and assuming greater responsibilities on the educational front. The tasks for the educational front in the new period are now clearly defined and the principles and policies formulated by the party Central Committee are clearly understood. The enthusiasm of the broad masses of teachers, students, faculty and workers is soaring and the people are enthusiastically supporting educational work. All this is a fundamental guarantee for doing a good job in rapidly developing our country's educational cause. Led by party committees at various levels, we should conscientiously implement the spirit of the National Educational Work Conference and unify the thoughts and actions of cadres and the masses on the educational front so that they conform with the line of the 11th national party congress and the number of important instructions given by the party Central Committee. We should perform good, solid labor and work diligently to fulfill the various tasks set forth by the National Educational Work Conference.

I. 14 Jun 78

E 2

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

The line pushed by the "gang of four" was an ultrarightist line which could not have been further to the right. Sometimes they appeared as ultrarightists; at other times they appeared as ultra-"leftists." They created a number of counterrevolutionary incidents and set a number of sinister examples on the educational front, thus reversing right and wrong and confusing people. Their pernicious influence is deepseated, and the harm they caused is serious.

To distinguish right from wrong and achieve unity in thinking, it is necessary to launch a large-scale study movement on the educational front. The study of Chairman Mao's Thought on education and of Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Teng's instructions should be linked with the exposure and criticism of the "gang of four." In light of actual conditions, we should conscientiously sum up the positive and negative experiences of the past 28 years, further smash the mental fetters imposed on us by the "gang of four" and mobilize all positive factors to push education forward.

The whole party and people throughout the country are now studying and carrying out the general task for the new period. In light of actual conditions in educational work, we should organize people to earnestly study Chairman Hua's report on the work of the government to the Fifth NPC, Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Teng's speeches at the National Science Conference and Vice Chairman Teng's speech at the National Educational Work Conference. These documents incisively expound Chairman Mao's Thought on education, clearly explain the important status and role of educational work in the new historical period and profoundly sum up the educational front's positive and negative experiences, thus solving the question of how to implement Chairman Mao's principles on education in the new period. They are sharp weapons for our criticism of the "gang of four" on the educational front, as well as the documents guiding us in carrying out educational work effectively in the new period.

In our studies, we should focus on solving the question of how to further implement Chairman Mao's basic principle of "education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labor" under the new historical conditions. We should pay particular attention to gaining a clear understanding of certain major questions of principle, such as: What is proletarian politics? How can education serve proletarian politics? How can education be combined with productive labor? What does it mean to be both Red and expert? How should we assess the situation regarding intellectuals? How should we understand the status and role of teachers? How can we strengthen party leadership over educational work? How can we strengthen revolutionary order and discipline in the schools and promote the revolutionization of common practices in society by carrying forward the party's fine traditions in political work?

Good results were achieved by studying and discussing Vice Chairman Teng's speech at the National Educational Work Conference. This method should be more widely popularized. In our studies, we should promote the Marxist study style of integrating theory with practice. In light of actual conditions in the two-line struggle on the educational front, we should eliminate chaos, restore order and emancipate our minds. When the "gang of four" were running wild, large numbers of teachers, workers and staff on the educational front bitterly hated the gang's perverted actions and resisted and struggled against them in various ways. However, we should realize that the pernicious influence of the "gang of four's" various fallacies is deeprooted because they had spread these fallacies for many years. Raising the banner of "the revolution in education," they frequently appeared as "leftists" but were very deceptive in nature.

Even those who resisted the "gang of four's" interference and sabotage were inevitably influenced in varying degrees by them on some questions. So-called "lingering fear" is actually a manifestation of "the remaining pernicious influence in the mind" which has yet to be eliminated. Like "the burned child who dreads fire," those comrades who were badly beaten by the "gang of four" have not been able to free themselves from the mental fetters imposed on them by the "gang of four" because they have a great lingering fear in their minds. In the study movement it is necessary to distinguish right from wrong, eliminate the remaining pernicious influence, raise our consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the party Central Committee's instructions on educational work and do our work well while deepening the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four."

The "two assessments" is the core of the "gang of four's" reactionary concept on the educational front. We must not underestimate the pernicious influence of the "two assessments," nor must we underestimate the arduousness of the effort to eliminate it. In the past 6 months or more, the educational front has won tremendous victories in the struggle to criticize the "two assessments," but it will take another serious struggle to thoroughly criticize them.

Chairman Mao, in his instruction on educational work issued in the summer of 1971, fully confirmed the achievements in educational work--achievements made by vast numbers of cadres and teachers--during the 17 years before the start of the Great Cultural Revolution. This important instruction was issued by Chairman Mao after summing up the educational revolution in the 17 years prior to the Great Cultural Revolution and particularly in the last 5 years of the Great Cultural Revolution.

We must continue to propagate Chairman Mao's instructions and penetratingly criticize the "two assessments" concocted by the "gang of four" so that his instructions will be publicized to every family and be deeply imprinted on the minds of the people. Whether one confirms or negates the predominant position of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and whether or not one recognizes that the overwhelming majority of revolutionary cadres, teachers, students, workers and staff are faithful to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and are reliable--this is the dividing line between making serious efforts to criticize the "two assessments" and pretending to do so. Most comrades have a clear idea of this major question of right and wrong. However, some comrades still hold various erroneous views.

For instance, when the broad masses enthusiastically praised the achievements made in reforming the student enrollment system by institutions of higher learning, some people on the educational front sounded a discordant note by alleging that "it is not right to restore what was prevailing in the past." Such an argument is devoid of class analysis. Since Chairman Mao's revolutionary line was predominant in the past, we should confirm the achievements and experiences gained in the past. What we have restored is the fine experiences and good methods we gained or adopted under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in the past. We should develop and improve them under the new historical conditions. This is aimed precisely at comprehensively implementing Chairman Mao's principles on education and at training Red and expert talented people to carry out the general task for the new period. What is wrong with this?

We should see that the emergence of such a mistaken argument is no accident. This shows that the pernicious influence of the "two assessments" and so-called "acting against what was prevailing in the 17 years" [prior to the Great Cultural Revolution] is very deeprooted.

We must not think that this problem can be solved by holding one or two criticism meetings. Only by repeatedly and thoroughly criticizing them and launching continuous attacks against them can we heal our internal injuries and consolidate and develop the victories won in exposing and criticizing the "gang of four."

While concocting the "two assessments," the gang of four" also dished out the so-called "eight major spiritual pillars." In fact, some of the so-called "eight major spiritual pillars" were criticized in the 17 years, others were unfounded charges imposed by the "gang of four" on the educational front, and still others (such as "the theory that it is useless to study") were reactionary trends of thought stirred up by them. Regardless of other things, "giving first place to intellectual development" alone was, in the last analysis, a hypocritical bourgeois slogan. It was extremely preposterous for the "gang of four" to have used it in attacking proletarian education.

Lenin once mercilessly exposed the hypocritical assertion by bourgeois countries that schools need not pay attention to politics, and pointed this out as an obvious lie. In a class society, education is a tool for waging class struggle and always serves a certain class and its political line. In conducting education, all classes invariably place their own politics first, and the suprapolitical question of "giving first place to intellectual development" never exists. China is a socialist country ruled by the dictatorship of the proletariat. In the more than 20 years since liberation, guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, schools of various grades and categories have given lessons in Marxism-Leninism, established an efficient political work system and organized the broad masses of faculty and students to take an active part in all political movements and struggles to criticize the bourgeoisie and revisionism. Should this be described as "giving first place to intellectual development?" Certain units and people might have long ignored politics in favor of pure professional work. Sufficient efforts should be made to prevent and overcome this viewpoint. Guided by the correct line, we will have no difficulty correcting this erroneous tendency and should never label it as "giving first place to intellectual development." The "gang of four" slanderously described the vigorous improvement in quality education and the enhancing of students' scientific and cultural levels, under the guidance of correct political orientation as "giving first place to intellectual development," and criticized and scathingly repudiated it. Their vicious purpose was to oppose it by strictly demanding that students study science and culture as major subjects. Certain people affected by the "gang of four's" pernicious influence have failed to clearly understand that "giving first place to intellectual development" was a weapon used by the gang to undermine education. These people turn pale at mere mention of paying attention to intellectual development. This only shows the depth of the "gang of four's" pernicious influence and the difficulty of our work. In the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" it is essential to link the "eight major spiritual pillars" with the "two assessments" concocted by the "gang of four" for criticism and throw out all slanderous and false charges. Only by doing so can we thoroughly smash the mental yokes, self-confidently do a good job in the education revolution and improve educational quality.

Exposing and criticizing the "gang of four" in light of reality and conscientiously summing up experiences is the key to clarifying the questions of right and wrong with regard to the political line and doing a good job in ideological rectification.

We must do it boldly in light of reality. First of all, it is necessary to thoroughly expose and relentlessly criticize the "two assessments", as well as the series of counterrevolutionary incidents engineered by the "gang of four" such as "Chang Tieh-sheng's test paper," "opposing resurgence," "opposing restoration;" the Ma Chen-fu incident; the "diary" of a small pupil in Peking and the so-called "experience of the Chaoyang Agriculture College" in light of actual conditions on the education front and eradicate their pernicious influence. Meanwhile, it is essential to concentrate on those matters where the "gang of four's" pernicious influence has been the deepest and the damage wrought has been the worst and list them one by one for criticism in light of actual conditions in various localities, units and schools; eliminate chaos and restore order; effect radical reform; clarify right and wrong with regard to the political line confused by the "gang of four"; definitely affirm those correct things negated by the gang; and restore the fine tradition damaged by them.

In the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four," it is necessary not only to draw a clear demarcation between ourselves and the enemy but also to distinguish between right and wrong. For example, the experience of the Kiangsi Communist Labor University as promoted by Chairman Mao has been popularized in many provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions throughout China with good results. Practice proves that the experience of the Communist Labor University is correct, and should be summed up, promoted and further popularized. The so-called "experience of the Chaoyang Agriculture College" dished out by the "gang of four" was a scheming trick designed to help them usurp party and state power.

This experience essentially advertised "acting against what had prevailed during the 17 years" (or acting against Chairman Mao's revolutionary line) and harped that schools have only one specialty, namely, the so-called "specialty for waging struggle against capitalist roaders" (or training their hatchetmen by running schools). The "gang of four" and their sworn followers played deceptive tricks in an attempt to mix up the "experience of the Chaoyang Agriculture College" with that of the Communist Labor University, and in this respect the results of their cheating were somewhat successful. We must strip them of their masks and expose their evil nature to broad daylight. Comrades at all levels on the educational front should adopt a firm and clear-cut attitude and take the lead in exposing and criticizing the "gang of four" in the light of actual conditions. Under the "gang of four's" influence, some of our comrades have been wrong in terms of words and deeds, but this is not at all surprising. As long as our comrades make bold self-criticism, free themselves from worries, become mobilized, seriously sum up experiences, strive to raise their consciousness and free their minds, they will be able to lead the masses in marching forward and bringing about a great improvement in educational work in localities, departments and units of which they are in charge.

As an important component of the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, educational work concerns the training of millions upon millions of laborers with socialist consciousness and the capability to master modern production skills, and also concerns the cultivation of large numbers of construction personnel who are both Red and expert in the struggle to build China into a modern and strong socialist country. The tasks we face are very difficult, and we can successfully accomplish them only by effectively strengthening party leadership and relying on the party to develop education.

I. 14 Jun 78

E 6

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Under the leadership of party committees at all levels, we must grasp the exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" as the key link, consolidate leading bodies by first doing a good job in ideological rectification, seriously implement the party's policies on cadres and intellectuals, bring all positive factors into play and perform existing work well. In the course of practice, we should also constantly analyze new conditions, study new problems and seek new experiences.

Chairman Hua pointed out in his report on the work of the government delivered at the Fifth NPC: "We must correctly carry out the policy of making education serve proletarian politics and combine it with productive labor, have a correct orientation, insure the success of the revolution and accelerate the training of our students so that they develop in an all-round way morally, intellectually and physically, and become workers with both socialist consciousness and culture. All professions and trades should give proper emphasis to education and fully support it." Under the leadership of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, we should rely on the efforts of the broad masses of faculty and students and the support of the broad masses of people to more quickly develop socialist education so as to make greater contributions toward realizing the four modernizations.

PEKING REPORTS 12 JUNE DEATH OF VICE CHAIRMAN KUO MO-JO

OW141234Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 14 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Comrade Kuo Mo-jo, a fighter for the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, member of the CCP Central Committee, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, vice chairman of the National CPPCC Committee, president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and chairman of the All-China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, died in Peking on 12 June 1978 at the age of 86 following a prolonged illness.

During Comrade Kuo Mo-jo's serious illness, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and other party and state leaders visited him at the hospital. A funeral committee for Comrade Kuo Mo-jo has been formed.

VICE PREMIER KANG COMMENTS ON PETROLEUM INDUSTRIES

OW140734Y Peking NCNA in English 0716 GMT 14 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Taching, 14 Jun (HSINHUA) --Vice-Premier Kang Shih-en called for efforts to speed the development of the petroleum and chemical industries. He stressed its importance to the development of the national economy and the realization of the four modernizations.

He said that people in the petroleum and chemical industries should work hard in a down-to-earth way, that some ten more oilfields as big as Taching should be built and that output in the production of chemicals should be increased quickly. He urged the Taching oilfield to take the lead in the campaign to accomplish the four modernizations and become a base for modern petroleum and chemical industries.

The vice-premier was speaking on June 11 at the closing ceremony of the learn-from-Taching conference called by the ministries of the petroleum and chemical industries.

The conference was addressed by Sung Chen-ming minister of the petroleum industry, and Sun Ching-wen, minister of the chemical industry. They described China's experience in developing these industries.

I. 14 Jun 78

E 7

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

The 4,000 delegates to the conference exposed and criticized the crimes of the gang of four in disrupting the development of these industries and exchanged experience in learning from Taching. Major oilfields and chemical enterprises challenged one another to a socialist emulation campaign.

At the conference, the two ministries conferred the title of labour hero on 63 people and commended a number of advanced units and individuals.

MEDICAL GROUPS DISCUSS MODERNIZATION IN MEDICAL SCIENCE

OW131213Y Peking NCNA in English 1200 GMT 13 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 13 Jun (HSINHUA)--The Chinese Medical Association, the Chinese Pharmaceutical Association, the Chinese Nurses' Association and the Permanent Council of the Chinese Anti-Tuberculosis Association held an enlarged meeting here on June 11 and 12.

At the meeting reorganisations were carried out to strengthen the leading bodies of the four associations. New provisional regulations were drafted after discussion.

Chen Chih-ming, deputy secretary of the party group of the Chinese Medical Association and vice-president of the association, presided over the meeting and delivered an opening address.

Fu I-cheng, secretary-general of the association, made a report on the work of the four associations. The four associations, as popular academic organizations of Chinese medical workers had, he said, under the leadership of the party, rallied medical workers in both Chinese and Western medicine, and carried out the policy of "let a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend". They had actively developed academic exchanges both at home and abroad, and had published medical journals and spread medical knowledge more widely.

The gang of four and their followers had, however, labeled the associations a "Petofi" Club. As a result, the associations had been paralysed and all activities had stopped and journals had been suspended. They had only been revived after the smashing of the gang and the clarification of the rights and wrongs of the two lines. The associations and their branches had resumed academic activities; publication of five journals had also been resumed, while 12 more would resume within the year. Plans were drawn up for national and local seminars. Thus, the associations would be playing an effective part in the work of the scientific and technological front.

The report stressed the necessity of following the policy of "letting a hundred schools of thought contend" in developing health and medical work.

Among those who spoke at the meeting were Huang Chia-ssu, Wu Chieh-ping and Lin Chiao-chih, vice-presidents of the Chinese Medical Association; Wang Hsu, vice-president of the Chinese Pharmaceutical Association; Chen Kun-ti, president of the Chinese Nurses' Association, and Huang Ting-chen, president of the Chinese Anti-Tuberculosis Association.

Group discussions were held during the meeting at which there was lively discussion among many veteran specialists and professors. Chiang I-chen, minister of health, spoke at the closing ceremony.

I. 14 Jun 78

E 8

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

KWANGMING DAILY TO PUBLISH SPECIAL MEDICAL COLUMN

HK130823Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 7 Jun 78 p 4 HK

[Editor's Note]

[Text] We want to introduce "Medical Science," a special column which will appear every 2 weeks.

The major tasks of this special column will be to hold the great banner of Chairman Mao high, accomplish the strategic policy of grasping the key link in running the country well, answer the great call of marching toward science as put forth by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, and assist in achieving modernization in medical science and creating a unified new medicine and pharmacology for our country.

The main contents of "Medical Science" will be to show the activities of medical researchers during their march toward the modernization of medical science; introduce new subjects of study, new pharmacological theories and techniques, as well as facts in medical science; report on new progress in combining the traditional Chinese school of medicine with the Western one; publish new achievements in medical research; report on technical and academic medical activities in China; give accounts of the history of the development of Chinese pharmacology; and introduce past Chinese pharmacologists.

In order to implement the party's policy of "letting a hundred schools of thought contend," this special column will reserve a corner for medical workers to express their academic views.

We hope that those engaged in pharmacological and public health work, doctors practicing both traditional Chinese and Western medicine, nurses and the masses of readers will vigorously support us by contributing articles and putting forward their opinions and suggestions so that we can work together to make this special column a success.

RED FLAG ARTICLE DISCUSSES FAMILY PLANNING IN CHINA

OW140752Y Peking NCNA in English 0737 GMT 14 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 14 June (HSINHUA)--An article in the latest issue of the RED FLAG journal urges Chinese Communist Party organizations at all levels to pay still greater attention to planning the growth of China's population.

Efforts should be made to realize the target set by the Fifth National People's Congress of reducing China's annual population growth to less than one percent within three years, it says.

The article entitled "Planned Control of Population Growth," was written by Liu Jo-ching of the Research Institute of Population Theories at the Chinese People's University. It describes the policy of encouraging family planning as a "fruitful result of integrating the Marxist theory of population with actual conditions in China" and as a must for China's modernization within the 20th century.

While encouraging late marriage and birth control in densely populated areas, this policy also sees to it that adequate medical treatment is given to those who are infertile. On the other hand, in sparsely-populated areas inhabited by people of minority nationalities, it calls for active measures to ensure an appropriate increase in population, while at the same time provides for guidance and help for those who have sufficient children and want to practice contraception.

China's population, the biggest of any country in the world, is growing at a fairly fast rate, the article continues. It quotes Chairman Mao: "Our large population is a good thing, but of course it also involves certain difficulties." It says that the industrious and brave Chinese people are sure to surmount all difficulties and build China into a powerful, modern socialist country within this century. But, as a result of the country's technical and economic backwardness and its large population, the amount of capital and consumer goods China is now able to produce for each individual person is very small and the country lags behind the world's advanced level in labour productivity and in the overall development of the national economy. In view of this, China must control the growth of its population while striving to increase the national income rapidly. Only in this way will it be possible for the country to accumulate more funds for its construction and improve its people's life.

"We can rely only on our own efforts to accumulate funds for the country's modernization," the article adds. Being a socialist country, China will never exploit or plunder other countries as the social-imperialist and imperialist countries do.

Family planning is an important measure for the fulfillment of the task of raising the scientific and cultural level of the entire Chinese nation, a task set by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng in his report on the work of the government to the Fifth National People's Congress. The article urges young people to marry late and have few children so that they can "concentrate on learning culture, science and technology at the time in their lives when they are most energetic, mentally and physically and are most creative."

Family planning helps to protect the health of mother and child, and allows women still greater freedom from child bearing and nursing to take an active part in the country's revolution and construction.

Only when women become independent economically can they truly enjoy the same rights as men. Therefore, family planning has much to do with the great cause of women's thorough liberation. In China, women account for half of the population and they are encouraged to "hold up half of the sky".

The article says that family planning will enable the country to provide still more adequate and effective education for the young people. By having fewer children, the parents can do better in helping prepare the younger generation for the arduous task of modernizing the country. To achieve modernization, the article concludes, China needs a vast army of workers who have socialist consciousness, who have a knowledge of science and technology and who are skilled in production.

ANHWEI RALLY MOBILIZES 'TWO BLOWS' STRUGGLE

HK131008Y Hefei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Jun 78 HK

[Summary] The Anhwei provincial organs held a 7 June rally of cadres to mobilize all units to go into immediate action and unfold the struggle of "one criticism and two blows." The rally was attended by responsible comrades of provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, of various organs and of institutes of higher education. Prefectural and municipal CCP committees also sent responsible comrades to attend the rally. Yang Wei-ping, vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee and secretary of the CCP Committee of the provincial organs, presided. Chao Shou-i, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, delivered a mobilization report. Wan Li, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, gave important instructions.

In their speeches, the responsible comrades of the provincial CCP Committee analyzed the current situation in the province and spoke on the importance of unfolding the "two blows" struggle. They pointed out: The current situation in revolution and production in the province is excellent. The province has scored very great achievements in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. "However, we must realize that some units have not yet truly lifted the lid, and they are very far from complete victory. Some units have not seriously carried out investigative work, and people with serious problems are still in leading positions and have not been touched. The gang of four's social basis and all kinds of reactionary social forces are still launching frenzied attacks on the party and the socialist economy. In some places, a wind of embezzlement and speculation prevails and spontaneous capitalist forces have also raised their heads. Volumes of facts which have come to light show that the criminal activities of a handful of class enemies were carried out under the protection and connivance of Lin Biao, the gang of four and their Anhwei agent."

They pointed out: The struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four is the cardinal task at present and for some time to come, and the "two blows" struggle is an important component part of this struggle. The province has achieved great success in exposing and criticizing the gang of four. "However, in the previous stage we laid stress on exposing political problems and did not seriously investigate economic problems. In politics, we concentrated on investigating problems involved in the 11th line struggle, and have not yet really touched bad ringleaders, archcriminals in beating, smashing and looting, and plotters and schemers who committed other serious crimes. Hence, we must unfold the 'two blows,' guide it along its course of development and carry out the movement to expose and criticize the gang of four in depth, round by round.

"With regard to stagnant areas and backward units where exposure, criticism and investigation were not seriously carried out in the previous stage, we must first get a good grasp on investigations. Where lids have been clamped down, we must resolutely remove them. Having done a good investigative job, we should spend some time in carrying out the 'two blows.' We must prevent certain people from resisting investigation, concealing problems of the 11th line struggle, suppressing the masses and getting through their ordeal in the confusion, under the pretext of unfolding the 'two blows.'

"By means of the 'two blows,' we can also reveal our internal problems of impurity of organization, ideology and work style, lay the foundation for doing well in rectifying the party and work style and straightening out leadership groups."

On the question of how to unfold the "two blows," the leading comrades of the provincial CCP Committee demanded: It is necessary to take exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link and apply it to stimulate the "two blows." It is necessary to give free rein to the masses.

"We must organize the cadres and masses to seriously study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, the relevant instructions and policy regulations of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, the general task for the new period, the new constitution, and the important speeches of Chairman Hua, Vice Chairman Yeh and Vice Chairman Teng at the PLA political work conference, so that the cadres and masses can grasp the ideological weapons, understand the necessity, importance and urgency of unfolding this struggle, and plunge into it spontaneously and actively. We must launch the masses to carry out mass investigations and exposures. We must resolutely support the masses in struggling against bad people and deeds. Nobody should be allowed to suppress the masses in investigating and exposing, or to deal blows at them in revenge. If such things occur, they must be handled strictly."

It is necessary to strictly distinguish and correctly handle the two different kinds of contradictions and seriously carry out the party's policies. "In the 'two blows' struggle, our main spearhead should be aimed at a very small number of class enemies and beaters, wreckers and looters who have carried out sabotage, and at elements engaged in embezzlement and speculation whose crimes are serious and attitudes bad. These are the key targets of the 'two blows' struggle."

"We must deal with people in a discriminating way and put into effect the policy of leniency for the majority and severity for the few, leniency for those who confess and severity for those who resist, and of providing a way out. Persons with problems should frankly confess and expose them in order to atone for their crimes. We must severely punish people whose crimes are serious and attitudes bad and who have incurred the people's very great wrath. We should severely criticize and leniently handle people whose crimes are relatively light and attitudes relatively good. We should help more people by educating them and narrow the target of attack."

"No matter what category of people they are, those who have embezzled must repay, and those who have speculated must be appropriately fined. We must not allow them to gain economic advantages. We should distinguish between people who have committed ordinary mistakes in beating, smashing and looting on the one hand and elements still engaged in beating, smashing and looting on the other. We should distinguish between elements engaged in embezzlement and speculation on the one hand and people who have made ordinary economic mistakes on the other. The sole way out for a handful of class enemies who have carried out sabotage, elements engaged in beating, smashing and looting and elements engaged in embezzlement and speculation is for them to honestly bow their heads and confess to the people, making a complete and clean breast of their crimes."

It is necessary to persist in the principle of seeking truth from facts. Materials exposed must be seriously investigated and neither exaggerated nor underestimated. We should not lightly believe verbal evidence. Forced confessions and belief in such confessions are forbidden.

All leading comrades must fully understand the great importance of this struggle and stand in its forefront, leading the masses to win victory in the struggle. "It is necessary to get rid of the idea of some comrades that 'there is no sabotage or elements engaged in embezzlement in our units, everything is quite clean here and there is nothing to do.' We must get rid of the idea of some comrades who fear a reversal and do not daring to conduct the movement. We must get rid of the idea of some comrades who believe there is much work to do at present, the tasks are heavy and there is no time to conduct the movement. We must get rid of the idea of some comrades who are not clean themselves and dare not carry out the movement, fearing that mud will stick to them as it does to a turnip when it is pulled up."

I. 14 Jun 78

G 3

PRC
EAST REGION

"With regard to units where there are many problems, we must first suitably readjust and strengthen the leadership groups in order to be able to unfold the movement effectively. For units where the problems are serious and the movement cannot unfold, we must send strong cadres in to strengthen leadership, or else dispatch work teams to help them, and launch the masses to lift the lid and get the movement going."

The leading comrades of the provincial CCP Committee said: "A large-scale struggle of 'one criticism and two blows' is about to gradually unfold in the provincial organs, in institutes of higher education, and in all parts of the province. We must unite, battle to the end, not rest until complete victory is won, and strive to win a still greater victory in grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land and strive to fulfill the general task for the new period."

ANHWEI DAILY STRESSED FIGHT AGAINST DROUGHT

HK130939Y Hefei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Jun 78 HK

[Excerpts from 9 June ANHWEI DAILY editorial: "In Fighting Drought, Develop Water Conservancy and Reap a Bumper Harvest"]

[Summary] Since the beginning of spring, there has been drought and little rain in the Huaibei area and in the hilly region between the Yangtze and the Huai. Rainfall has been relatively plentiful in south Anhwei and along the Yangtze. This drought has greatly menaced agricultural production. After 2 months of hard struggle, the province has now won an initial victory in the struggle against drought. The Huaibei area has irrigated 7.6 million mou of wheat and carried out spring sowing on 13 million mou, basically fulfilling the sowing plan. The hilly region between the Yangtze and the Huai has also basically fulfilled its task of spring sowing and transplanting early rice. There are hopes that the wheat crop which is now being harvested, will be 10 to 20 percent greater than last year. The current major problem is to insure that the spring-sown crops grow healthily and that sufficient major autumn crops are sown in time.

On the question of how to fight drought, the provincial CCP Committee recently made new arrangements, demanding that the province develop water conservancy, promote irrigation by using wells in the Huaibei region, and reap a great bumper harvest by fighting drought. The provincial CCP Committee pointed out that this is the guiding principle for the current struggle against drought. This principle fully conforms to actual conditions in the province. The party committees in the areas affected by drought must resolutely and rapidly implement it.

"At present the drought is continuing to develop and is becoming more and more serious. The battle against drought is extremely arduous. All party committees must further implement the line of the 11th party congress and the spirit of the Fifth NPC and launch the masses to whip up a new upsurge in the struggle against drought. We must regard the work of fighting drought, sowing on a crash basis and protecting sprouts as the current overriding task in rural areas. The whole party must mobilize and exert every effort to grasp this all the way and produce results.

"The Huaibei area must get water from underground sources. The hilly area between the Yangtze and the Huai must concentrate manpower and machinery to launch shock attacks to build irrigation and pumping stations in order to get water from the rivers and lakes to the fields. In order to expand water sources in the Taping Mountains, the areas and units concerned must rapidly establish points for rain-making artillery and actively unfold the work of artificial rainmaking. While fighting drought, all places must unite to use water, and use it in a rational and economic way."

It is currently necessary to inspect the crops which have been sown and carry out resowing where necessary, striving for a full and sturdy crop.

I. 14 Jun 78

G 4

PRC
EAST REGION

The rice sowing plans can be readjusted according to the condition of the water sources. Areas along rivers and lakes must be vigilant against floods which might occur after the drought.

While fighting drought, it is necessary to do well in planning farmland capital construction and organize forces to promote water conservancy and irrigation by using wells. In this year of drought, we must achieve a great breakthrough and flying leap in farmland capital construction. The party committees in the Peishihhang irrigation area must complete as soon as possible the remaining rounding-off projects in the area in order to reduce the drought threat there. "The five large reservoirs in the Peishihhang irrigation area must serve agricultural production and irrigation. While insuring that irrigation benefits, they should also release water for generating electricity and also cultivate aquatic products. The Huaipai area must get a vigorous grasp on the work of sinking wells, regarding it as a strategic task in order to create conditions to rapidly develop agricultural production in the area and build the area into a national commodity grain base."

All sectors and trades must go all out to provide support for the struggle against drought and firmly establish the idea of taking agriculture as the foundation. Leading cadres must get to the frontline to direct the struggle, learning from the fine example of the cadres of Tachai and Hsiyang.

NAMELIST OF SIXTH CHEKIANG CCP COMMITTEE

OW131106Y Hangchow Chekiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 13 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpts] The CHEKIANG DAILY today frontpages a NCNA report on the Sixth Chekiang Provincial CCP Congress held in Hangchow and the election of the Sixth Chekiang Provincial CCP Committee. It also carries the namelist of the Chekiang Provincial CCP Committee that was approved by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee: first secretary, secretaries, deputy secretaries, standing committee members, members, alternate members, and secretary and deputy secretaries of the Discipline Inspection Committee.

The namelist of the provincial CCP Committee approved by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee is as follows:

First Secretary: Tieh Ying.

Secretaries: Li Feng-ping [2621 0023 1627], Chen Wei-ta, Chen Tso-lin.

Deputy secretaries: Wang Fang, Chang Ching-tang [1728 2417 1016]

Standing Committee members: Mou Han-ching; Chiang Pao-ti, female; Feng Ko; Yuan Fang-lieh; Wang Chin-yu; (Hsueh Ti); Wang Yao-ting; (Li Tsao-lung); (Wang Chia-yang); (Tsai Hsi-wu).

Members of the provincial CCP Committee: 79. [names not listed]

Alternate members of the provincial CCP Committee: 19. [names not listed]

Secretary of the Discipline Inspection Committee of the provincial CCP Committee: Chang Ching-tang.

Deputy secretaries of the Discipline Inspection Committee: (Kao Tzu-cheng), (Wang Yu), (Chao Kuo-kuang).

I. 14 Jun 78

G 5

PRC
EAST REGION

MEMORIAL HELD FOR FORMER CHEKIANG PROPAGANDA CHIEF

OW111701Y Hangchow Chekiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 11 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Chin Tao, former member of the Chekiang Provincial CCP Committee and director of its Propaganda Department, died on 30 September 1966 at the age of 53.

A memorial meeting was held for him in Hangchow yesterday to redress his grievances. The Chekiang provincial party and revolutionary committees sent wreaths for him. Wreaths were also sent by responsible persons of the Chekiang provincial party and revolutionary committees Tieh Ying, (Li Feng-ping), Chen Wei-ta and others, as well as by Comrade Chin Tao's good friends Tan Chen-lin, Chiang Hua, Chang Ching-fu, Feng Ko, Tan Chi-lung, Huo Shih-lien, Lin Hu-chia, Yen Yu-min and (Li Hsueh-chih). Wreaths were also sent by the provincial offices and various departments and units concerned.

Attending the memorial meeting were responsible persons of the Chekiang provincial CCP and revolutionary committees (Li Feng-ping), Wang Fang, Chiang Pao-ti, (Hsueh Ti), Wang Yao-ting, (Li Tao-lung), (Wang Chia-yang), Wang Po-ping, Liu I-fu and Chen An-yu.

The memorial meeting was presided over by Comrade (Li Feng-ping). Comrade Wang Yao-ting, who delivered the eulogy, said: Comrade Chin Tao was an outstanding CCP member, a good party cadre and a loyal fighter of the people. For more than 30 years, he loved our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao and remained loyal to the party and the people. In the long revolutionary struggle and during all the two-line struggles waged by the party, he stood on the side of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, adhered to principles, persisted in struggle, conscientiously implemented party principles and policies and devoted his lifelong efforts to the party's cause. He penetratingly studied Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's writings, actively propagated Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and endeavored to remold his world outlook. As a conscientious and responsible worker, he served the people diligently, observed party discipline and obeyed party decisions. He was straightforward, decent and able to unite with other comrades. Comrade Chin Tao's life was one of revolution and struggle.

Present at the memorial meeting were more than 500 people including responsible persons of the departments concerned, cadres and representatives of the masses.

FUKIEN MEETING OF PUBLIC SECURITY PROGRESSIVES OPENS

HK091433Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 9 Jun 78 HK

[Summary] A meeting of representatives of progressive units and activists in public security and judicial work in Fukien opened in Foochow on 7 June. The meeting is being attended by 1,037 persons, all of whom have loyally carried out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and waged resolute struggle against the line of Liu Shao-chi, Lin Biao and the gang of four. Present at the opening ceremony were Liao Chih-kao, Lin I-hsin, Chin Chao-tien, Hu Wei-chih, Wu Hung-hsiang, Hsu Ya, (Tung Te-tzu), Pai Chih-min, Liu Yung-sheng, Wang Yen and Cheng Huo-pai, responsible persons of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees; Ho Min-hsueh, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee; and leading comrades of the leading organs of the Fukien PLA Front and the provincial organs. The Ministry of Public Security also sent representatives to provide guidance.

Comrade Chin Chao-tien, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, presided over the opening ceremony. Liu Yung-sheng, vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, delivered the opening speech. After denouncing the crimes of Lin Piao and the gang of four in sabotaging public security work in persecuting public security and judicial work personnel, he said: Since the gang of four were smashed, the public security and judicial work personnel in the province have carried out the line of the 11th party congress and exposed, criticized and investigated the gang of four. "They have vigorously grasped the work of criticizing one thing, striking blows at two and straightening out three, strictly suppressed counterrevolutionaries and criminals, struck blows at capitalist forces, straightened out law and order on the railways and in the urban and rural areas, protected the revolution and the development of industrial and agricultural production, and victoriously fulfilled the demand to achieve initial success in 1 year."

Liu Yung-sheng noted: "The tasks of this meeting are to hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, follow the line of the 11th party congress, seriously study the important instructions of Chairman Mao, Premier Chou and Chairman Hua on public security and judicial work, seriously study the important documents of the Fifth NPC, criticize the counterrevolutionary crimes of the gang of four and their Fukien confidants, further distinguish between right and wrong in line, eliminate their pernicious influence, sum up and exchange experiences, commend the progressives, deeply develop the mass movements to learn from Taching, Tachai, Lei Feng, the Hard-Bone 6th Company and Tunglai police station, and mobilize all comrades on the public security and judicial front to work hard and make great contributions to consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and fulfilling the general task for the new period."

After the opening ceremony concluded, Comrade Chang Ying-chuan, director of the provincial Public Security Bureau, delivered a report entitled "Hold High the Great banner of Chairman Mao and Strive to Strengthen Public Security Work and the Socialist Legal System." Comrade (Fu Te-i), vice president of the provincial Higher People's Court, delivered a report entitled "Vigorously Criticize the Gang of Four, Further Strengthen the Socialist Legal System and Strive to Fulfill the General Task for the New Period."

SHANGHAI PUNISHES CADRES FOR VIOLATING DISCIPLINE, LAW

OW130435Y Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 9 Jun 78 OW

[Text] In order to strengthen the socialist legal system and to publicize and conduct education on the new constitution on a large scale, the party committee of the municipal Housing and Land Bureau held a meeting of cadres attended by 4,000 people. In regard to the existing situation in the bureau, the meeting penetratingly exposed and criticized the criminal acts of the gang of four and their followers in sabotaging housing management policy.

During the meeting, leading departments concerned decided to take punitive action against (Liu Huai-li), former deputy director of the Changning District Housing Office and (Chin Yuan-feng), former deputy secretary of the party committee of the Chapei District Housing Bureau. They were accused of neglecting party discipline and state laws, seeking personal gain and illegally occupying houses by abusing their positions and powers. Their irregularities were exposed by the masses.

The municipal Capital Construction Committee and party committees of the Changning and Chapei districts attached great importance to the cases and dispatched personnel to specifically look into the matter. The investigation proved that the people's charges were correct.

The case of (Liu Huai-li), who sought personal gain and committed irregularities by abusing his position and power, was very serious. (Liu) and his family of five originally lived in his own house, which was 65 square meters in area. But he wanted to sell his house so that his family could be classified as having to move out because the house was to be condemned. This would have entitled him to compensation for his losses and to the right of moving into a new house. Thus he attempted to pull off a big fraud. Upon learning that a family living in a condemned house did not want to move into a new house, he tried to make an illegal transaction by applying both harsh and mild measures. But because (Liu's) house was smaller, the family refused his offer. Because of this, he used every means in his power to extort a publicly owned house of 14 square meters from the unit in charge of demolishing houses for this family, to make up the difference in size. He thus profited at the expense of the public. He sold his own house for over 2,000 yuan and moved into a new publicly owned house.

(Liu Huai-li), who violated party discipline and state laws, was supported by (Chia Shu-chih), deputy secretary of the party committee of the District Housing Bureau in charge of allocating houses. Disregarding the opposition and some cadres' disapproval, (Chia) willfully clung to his course of action by oppressing those working under him and hiding the truth from higher authorities. Moreover, he insolently said: "The decision allowing (Liu Huai-li) to switch houses was made by the party committee. If this decision is wrong, I will take responsibility."

(Chin Yuan-feng), former deputy secretary of the party committee of the Chapel District Housing Bureau, had a family of 5, each of whom occupied 10 square meters of space in his house. Since his residence was very close to his office, he had no reason to request his house be changed. However, taking advantage of his position and power, he brought home blueprints of the new houses in the district and let his wife, mother and children choose a new house. After a family meeting, he finally picked a fully equipped house that met their wishes. He ordered that no one move into the house he had chosen. During the 1977 spring festival, he moved his family into the new house ahead of others.

What was more provocative was that even though neither of his two sons were of marriageable age, he had rooms ready for their marriage. His family of five occupied a new four-room house with three verandas and three gas ranges. Moreover, using deception, he had his family registered in three separate households. Furthermore, by abusing his position and power, he made a large profit on houses at the public's expense and illegally transferred his wife from a neighborhood production team to a larger collective.

In order to strictly enforce party discipline and state laws, strengthen the socialist legal system and further eliminate the pernicious influence of the gang of four, the municipal Capital Construction Committee and the Changning District Housing Office and leader of the group in charge of moving and transferring houses and placed him on probation for observation by the party for 2 years. He was ordered to move out of the house he had occupied by abusing his position and power and was told other arrangements would be made to provide him with another house. The money obtained as compensation for the condemned house was ordered returned to the state. (Chia Shu-chih), deputy secretary of the party committee of the Changning District Housing and Land Bureau, was suspended from his post after investigation into his conduct--giving up principles, opposing higher authorities, harassing those working under him, suppressing correct opinions and supporting and instigating (Liu Huai-li) to violate party discipline and state laws.

The Chapei District CCP Committee also suspended (Chin Yuan-feng) from his post after investigation. He was ordered to move out of the house he had illegally occupied and his wife was ordered to return to her original production team.

When these decisions were announced to all the housing units in the municipality, cadres, workers and staff warmly supported them and said it was necessary to firmly eliminate the pernicious influence of the gang of four, resolutely abide by and enforce the new constitution, firmly struggle against all persons and deeds that violate party discipline and state laws and be models in abiding by party discipline and state laws.

In this connection, today's WEN HUI PAO carries a commentary entitled: "It Is Necessary To Punish According to the Law Those Who Violate the Law."

SHANTUNG FIRST SECRETARY AT CYL CONFERENCE

SKL30933Y Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 12 Jun 78 SK

[Excerpt] In order to greet the convocation of the 10th National CYL Congress, the Shantung Provincial CYL Committee recently held a provincial CYL work conference in Tsinan. Present at the conference were secretaries of the Shantung provincial party committee, responsible persons of CYL committees of various prefectures, municipalities and counties and responsible persons of CYL committees of provincial level organizations, various major enterprises and institutions of higher education, totaling more than 190 people. Also in attendance were responsible persons of the Shantung provincial party committee including Comrades Pai Ju-ping, Li Jih-nai, Chin Ho-chen, Hsu Chien-chun, and Lin Ping. First Secretary of the Shantung Provincial CCP Committee Pai Ju-ping spoke at the conference. Standing Committee member of the Shantung provincial party committee and former secretary of the CYL, Comrade Lin Ping, gave a report on carrying forward the glorious CYL traditions. Standing Committee member of the Shantung provincial party committee and secretary of the Shantung Provincial CYL Committee, Comrade Hsu Chien-chun, gave a summing up speech.

During the session, all participants sincerely studied a series of reports regarding Chairman Mao's [words indistinct], studied the circular issued by the party Central Committee on the convocation of the 10th National CYL Congress, relayed and implemented the guidelines of the first session of the preparatory meeting of the 10th National CYL Congress, exposed and criticized the gang of four for their crimes in undermining CYL work, exchanged experiences in CYL work in the new period and studied how to publicize and implement the general task for the new period and how to convene the 10th National CYL Congress.

The congress held that in the general task for the new period, the party Central Committee has set forth new and higher demands for CYL work. At present, the important task confronting CYL organizations at all levels is to [words indistinct], to sincerely implement the guidelines of the circular issued by the party Central Committee, to publicize the general task for the new period on a large scale and to include this propaganda work on the agenda as a priority matter. Efforts should be made to organize CYL members and youth to publicize widely, extensively and thoroughly the general task for the new period and to publicize the guidelines of the circular of the party Central Committee so that every family and person is aware of and understands it. Thus we should make the guidelines of the circular become a strong motive force to spur various work of the CYL, [words indistinct], open all kinds of study classes, hold propaganda meetings and report meetings to repeatedly explain the general task for the new period and the spirit of the circular to CYL members and youth, and transform the process of studying and publicizing the circular into the process of conducting ideological political education for CYL members and youth.

I. 14 Jun 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

H 1

KWANGSI FIRST SECRETARY SPEAKS AT SCIENCE CONFERENCE

HK120927Y Nanning Kwangsi Chuang Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Jun 78 HK

[Text] Chiao Hsiao-kuang, first secretary of the regional CCP Committee and chairman of the regional Revolutionary Committee, spoke on the morning of 4 June during the regional science conference. Responsible comrades of the regional CCP and revolutionary committees including Chin Ying-chi, Chao Mao-hsun, Tu I, Hsiao Han, Hsu Chi-hai, Tsen Kuo-jung, Tseng Hsiao-ping, Liao Wei-hsiung, Liang Hua-hsin, (Tseng Sheng-chen), Lo Li-pin, Chou Kuang-chun, Huang Jung and Ho I-jan attended. (Li Ying-tan) and (Chen An), advisers to the regional Revolutionary Committee, and responsible persons of various departments, committees and offices of the regional CCP and revolutionary committees also were present. Chin Ying-chi, secretary of the regional CCP Committee and vice chairman of the regional Revolutionary Committee, presided over the meeting.

In his speech, Comrade Chiao Hsiao-kuang said: At the National Science Conference wise leader Chairman Hua issued the great call that we must greatly raise the scientific and cultural levels of the Chinese nation. Such a strategic task is an important link in fulfilling the general task for the new period. In order to fulfill this strategic task, the people of all nationalities throughout the region must work hard in all aspects and resolutely and simultaneously grasp the three great revolutionary movements--the class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experimentation. Comrade Chiao Hsiao-kuang stressed three problems in his speech: 1) How to proceed from our region's reality and raise the awareness of grasping the three great revolutionary movements simultaneously; 2) how to understand the main direction of attack and quicken the pace of fulfilling the four modernizations; and 3) how to seriously strengthen the leadership of all party committees over science and technology work.

After fully affirming the achievements scored in industrial and agricultural production and in science and technology in our region over the past two decades and pointing out the present gap, Comrade Chiao Hsiao-Kuang said: Concretely analyzing the changes and the present situation in our region's science work enables us to further understand the Marxist theory that science and technology are productive forces. The present development of our region's productive forces is not rapid enough mainly because the level of our science and technology is low. The history of the evolution of mankind proves that science and technology always represent productive forces and are becoming more important. In order to develop the productive force of socialism faster than that of capitalism, the proletariat must consciously develop science and technology in a big way after obtaining political power. If the proletariat does not do this, the economic and political systems of socialism will lack a powerful material basis and the dictatorship of the proletariat will not be further consolidated. The three great revolutionary movements are an organic whole with all the parts closely linked and inseparable. In order to really build socialism, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and prevent the restoration of capitalism, we must grasp the three great revolutionary movements simultaneously. The gang of four's frenzied opposition to the four modernizations proves they were a handful of criminals who trampled on science and technology, hated socialism and wantonly ruined the Chinese nation. Amid the new situation following the smashing of the gang of four, we must further raise the awareness of grasping the three great revolutionary movements simultaneously and tightly grasp the scientific experimentation movement well.

Proceeding from actual conditions in our region's science and technology work, we must formulate plans, designate forces and strive to catch up and surpass other advanced levels.

In talking about the second problem, Comrade Chiao Hsiao-kuang said: In marching forward toward the four modernizations, our region must understand the direction of the main attack, grasp the main points and use them in leading other work forward in order to work hard and achieve faster, better and more economic results. What is our main direction of attack? After repeated studies, the regional CCP Committee decided that our region is most suitable for developing agriculture, which will be the main direction of attack. We must grasp the main points and gradually develop the modernization of science and technology in an all-round way. In our region, there are two possible hindrances to the four modernizations, i.e. agriculture, especially grains, and the level of science and technology. They are interrelated. In light of the present situation, it is comparatively difficult to promote agriculture, especially grain production. Therefore, science and technology must emphasize the solution to agricultural problems and take the development of agriculture as the main direction of attack. In line with the needs of the national economy's development in our region and with our region's natural conditions and the special features of our natural resources, we must formulate plans for scientific research, establish scientific organizations and decide on scientific research projects.

The whole region's science and technology work presently must take the development of agriculture as the main direction of attack. While continuing to thoroughly conduct the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, this direction requires us to implement the eight-point agriculture charter in an all-round way, raise the level of scientific farming and quicken the pace of farm mechanization. To fulfill these goals, we must work hard in water conservancy, seeds and fertilizer, soil improvement, disease and insect pest control and farm mechanization. In line with their local conditions, the leading organs at or above county level must establish some modern scientific experimental bases to deal with agricultural, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery problems. Leading cadres must take the lead and organize the departments concerned and the scientists and technicians to participate in the work. We must use typical examples to push the overall work. We must mobilize all the various forces to integrate theoretical research in agro-science with production within our region in order to gradually lay a solid foundation to innovate agricultural technology and develop production, continue to raise agricultural labor productivity and increase the quantity of commodity grains as quickly as possible.

Our region's science and technology work will take the development of agriculture as the main direction of attack. Does such a direction mean we will not promote other things? The answer is no. The general spirit of taking the development of agriculture as the main direction of attack involves asking all trades and professions to focus their work on and promote the development of agriculture. Industry must further establish an agricultural support system and shift itself onto taking agriculture as the foundation. In order to promote agriculture, all aspects must coordinate with each other. If we only grasp agriculture, we cannot promote it in a big way. Therefore, we must do our best to carry out other scientific research in iron and steel, coal, electricity, petroleum, chemical industries, medicine, etc. Integrating this effort with the main direction of attack, we must plan and promote a corresponding development.

The problem of guaranteeing main points and all-round development exists in different fronts and spheres. We must resolutely implement the principle of "making all-round arrangements and stressing main points," integrate necessity with probability and the present with the future and, under the premise of understanding the development of agriculture as the main direction of attack, use manpower, materials and financial power in a planned way in order to conduct our region's scientific experimentation movement in a big way and score solid results.

In fulfilling the four modernizations, we must pay attention to tightly grasping the popularization of science and the use and popularization of new technology well. We must use ways that are well accepted by the masses and modern scientific and technical knowledge as quickly as possible to arm the cadres and masses in order to create a social habit of loving, learning and using science among the masses of cadres, people of all nationalities and youths and juveniles throughout our region. We must actively implement corresponding technical and economic policies, encourage the use of new and the reform of old technology and quicken the pace of popularizing and using scientific and technical achievements and new technology among all trades and professions. With regard to foreign and domestic advanced science and technology, we must use them if they apply to our region's needs. Through them and through our own practices, we must seek out shortcomings, sum up experiences and continue to improve and raise them. With regard to the new scientific research items which have been successfully carried out in our region, we must use them and popularize them as quickly as possible. All party committees must seriously grasp the leadership and organization of popularizing science, constantly sum up and exchange information and experiences regarding the work, grasp well the four-level agroscience network, grasp well the groups for scientific innovation and revolution of factories and mines and continue to raise the scientific and cultural levels of the people of all nationalities throughout our region in order to elevate our region's science and technology to a new level.

In talking about the third problem, Comrade Chiao Hsiao-kuang pointed out: The scientific and technical revolution that we are carrying out has a new content in the new period of development of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. This is an important part of the three great revolutionary movements and concerns all trades and professions and all activities. Grasping the three great revolutionary movements simultaneously is a big event that concerns the whole situation. We cannot rely on the science and technology departments to grasp the work alone nor can a few leading cadres in charge grasp the work in an all-round way. We must rely on the party committee to grasp it in a unified way. We must rely on the forces of the whole party to grasp it.

All party committees throughout the region must be good at adjusting to the requirements for developing the socialist cause and improving their leadership and work style. With regard to conducting the three great revolutionary movements, we must make considerations and arrangements in an all-round way. While exposing and criticizing the gang of four and thoroughly conducting the socialist revolution on the ideological and political fronts, we must continue to study and seriously grasp the building of a modern industry, agriculture and science. We have already removed the biggest obstacle--the gang of four--and, therefore, we must work hard, grasp the time and plunge into the work.

I. 14 Jun 78

H 4

PRC
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

We must compete in studying. We must study politics, professions and science and see who can learn more, better and faster--who can become experts and who can raise the leadership style.

We must strengthen the party committees' leadership over science and technology, especially the leadership over politics. We must grasp planning and logistics well in order to insure a current political orientation and the resolute following of the socialist orientation. While continuing to thoroughly conduct the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, all party committees must currently pay attention to grasping the implementation of the party's line, principles and policies and mobilize the socialist activism of all aspects. The fallacies of the "two assessments," "following the road of becoming bourgeois specialists," "the intellectuals and stinking ninth category" and so forth advocated by the gang of four on the education and science and technology fronts have a wide and pernicious influence and hinder the people's thinking and actions. With regard to these fallacies, all leaders must take the lead in criticizing them and organize scientists and technicians to criticize them in order to smash spiritual shackles and to work hard for the four modernizations.

The proletarian teachers have always paid great attention to the role of intellectuals. Engels earnestly hoped in 1893 that a proletariat capable of mental labor would be produced among university graduates. He also called on them to give full play to their role together with their worker brothers in the same ranks in the future revolution. Today, we can say that the majority of our scientists and technicians stand on the side of the proletariat and have become part of it. We must fully mobilize the activism of these scientists and technicians, respect their labor and show concern for them in their politics, work and daily lives. We must deeply conduct research and investigation and adopt effective measures in order to really implement the party's policies. Once the people's activism is mobilized, their wisdom and ability can be used which will lead to faster and more numerous achievements.

In order to grasp the building the forces of science and technology well, the general spirit requires us to integrate professionals with the masses, base ourselves on the present and grasp the future well. In line with the requirements put forward by the regional CCP Committee, all party committees must augment, adjust and strengthen scientific and technical professionals and scientific research organizations as quickly as possible. At the same time, through various methods, we must cultivate and raise their standards in their daily work and guide them in closely integrating themselves with the masses of militia on the science and technology front in order to make better use of available limited manpower.

Education is the foundation for cultivating scientists. We must adopt the principle of "walking on two legs." On the one hand, we must run primary and middle schools, universities and intermediate professional schools well, especially key schools and institutions of higher learning. On the other hand, we must run part-time education in a big way. We must grasp logistics work well and provide scientists and technicians with conveniences in order to rapidly promote the development of science and technology.

Chiao Hsiao-kuang said in conclusion: Fulfilling the socialist modernization is the basic interest and common wish of the people of all nationalities throughout the region. We possess the qualifications to fulfill both the general task of struggle and the eight-year plan for our region's science and technology cause. We have the wise leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and the close unity of the people of all nationalities.

I. 14 Jun 78

H 5

PRC

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Our party has excellent traditions and we have an excellent socialist system. Following the smashing of the gang of four, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies have been correctly implemented in an all-round way, the spirits of the people of all nationalities are high and they will give full play to their activism and creativity.

Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and through the joint efforts of the people of all nationalities over the past two decades following liberation, our region's industry, agriculture and science and technology work now all have a basic foundation. Furthermore, scientists and technicians and mass scientific research groups in the early stages also did well in producing achievements in scientific research, some of which were comparatively advanced. Under the situation and conditions, it is absolutely possible to produce more achievements faster and better. We should also see that our region has abundant natural resources and we can exploit and use the ones that we have grasped in a big way.

Although our region's scientific and technical level is presently comparatively low, the world's scientific and technical level is advanced and many of our scientific and technical achievements are also advanced. We said before that we must be good students which means we must integrate the world's and our country's advanced technology with our own creativity. We must take the world's and our country's new scientific and technical achievements as the starting point for fulfilling our modernization.

All party committees and people of all nationalities throughout our region: Let us mobilize, resolutely and simultaneously grasp the three great revolutionary movements, work hard and really contribute. We can make outstanding achievements through such efforts in the march toward fulfilling the four modernizations.

Conference Concludes

HK100740Y Nanning Kwangsi Chuang Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Jun 78 HK

[Summary] The 10-day long regional science conference has successfully fulfilled its various scheduled tasks. The conference held a ceremony on the morning of 6 June to award prizes to advanced collectives and individuals on the scientific and technical front. The conference concluded amid a warm atmosphere.

"The regional CCP Committee has attached major importance to this regional science conference. Chiao Hsiao-kuang, first secretary of the regional CCP Committee and chairman of the regional Revolutionary Committee, attended and spoke at the conference. The conference printed the report made by Chao Mao-hsun, secretary of the regional CCP Committee entitled 'Aim High, Have Lofty Ambitions, March Toward the Modernization of Science and Technology and Strive to Realize the General Task for the New Period' and distributed copies of it to all the conference delegates.

"The delegates conscientiously studied Chairman Hua's and Vice Chairman Teng's important speeches at the National Science Conference, Vice Chairman Yeh's soul-stirring poem written for the National Science Conference, and Vice Premier Fang I's report. They conducted heated discussions about Comrade Chiao Hsiao-kuang's speech and Comrade Chao Mao-hsun's report and criticized the crimes of Liu Shao-chi, Lin Biao and in particular those of the gang of four in interfering with and disrupting China's science and technology cause. They also discussed and revised the draft for Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region's 1978-85 plan for developing science and technology and the draft for the region's 1978-85 plan for major scientific and technical research work.

"Speaking at the conference, 23 representatives of advanced units and advanced scientific and technical workers introduced their achievements and experiences in the three great revolutionary movements."

"The closing ceremony of the conference was held at the Nanning Theater. Chiao Hsiao-kuang, Chin Ying-chi, Chao Mao-hsun, Tu I, Hsiao Han, Hsu Chi-hai, Tsen Kuo-jung, Tseng Hsiao-ping, Liao Wei-hsiung, Liao Sheng-tung, Liang Hua-hsin, (Chang Sheng-cheng), (Liu Li-pin), Chou Kuang-chun, Huang Jung and Ho I-jan, responsible comrades of the regional CCP and revolutionary committees, attended the closing ceremony and sat on the rostrum. (Li Ying-tan) and (Chen An), advisers to the regional Revolutionary Committee, also attended and sat on the rostrum. Tu I, secretary of the regional CCP Committee and vice chairman of the regional Revolutionary Committee, presided over the closing ceremony which started at 0800.

"During the regional science conference, 258 advanced collectives, 188 advanced scientific and technical workers and 669 items of major scientific and technical achievements were commended." Comrade Chao Mao-hsun, secretary of the regional CCP Committee, awarded prizes to 23 representatives of advanced collectives and advanced scientific and technical workers amid warm applause. "Following the prize-giving ceremony, Chin Ying-chi, secretary of the regional CCP Committee and vice chairman of the regional Revolutionary Committee, delivered the closing speech. The conference concluded with the singing of the Internationale."

KWANGSI DAILY Editorial

HK100846Y Nanning Kwangsi Chuang Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Jun 78 HK

[KWANGSI DAILY editorial: "Conscientiously Implement the Party's Policy on Intellectuals, Hail the Victorious Conclusion of the Regional Science Conference"--date not given]

[Excerpts] In order to realize the grand tasks put forward in the regional plan for developing science and technology, we have to do much work, including conscientiously implementing the party's policy on intellectuals, quickly organizing the grand intellectual ranks and marching toward the four modernizations. All party committees must attach major importance to the work and do well in firmly grasping it.

Only by quickly implementing the party's policy on intellectuals can we fully mobilize their enthusiasm, make full use of their wisdom and ability, enable them to work alongside people of various nationalities and assist them in trying in every way possible to allow this region's many fields of science and technology to catch up with and overtake advanced domestic and international levels before the end of the century.

Following the issuance of the regional CCP Committee's circular on conscientiously implementing the party's policy on intellectuals, all localities adopted measures to further promote this work. The situation is good, but leadership in some departments and units is still handicapped and passive in implementing the policy and is still sluggish in taking action.

This situation is due purely to the influence of the fallacy of the "two assessments" as cooked up by the gang of four. Some people have still not eradicated their lingering fear. They still conceptualize intellectuals as bourgeois and do not regard them as laborers. If you tell them they must implement the policy on intellectuals, they fear that they will be described as "restorationists," "those who turn the clock back" and "those who make mistakes in line."

Some comrades have the metaphysical view that "gold must be pure and people must be perfect." They always criticize intellectuals and desire perfection and cannot make up their mind to implement the policy.

Where the policy on intellectuals has not been completely implemented and the enthusiasm of the masses of intellectuals has not been fully mobilized, some comrades have made much commotion over "showing excessive consideration for and singing excessive praises of intellectuals." These cadres have said that it is imperative to watch out for intellectuals becoming cocky. They have babbled that consideration and praise are detrimental to the ideological remolding of intellectuals. If we do not eradicate these ideological blocks, it is impossible to do well in implementing the party's policy.

Since the liberation of China 28 years ago and under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the intellectuals have made very major improvements in ideology and politics. Most of them ardently love the party and socialism. They have striven to integrate themselves with workers, peasants and soldiers. They have done their own work wholeheartedly and scored achievements.

We must trust in the might of the party's policy and believe that most intellectuals can correctly understand and view the policy. Many facts prove that once we implement the policy, intellectuals will be full of energy, work hard and energetically overcome difficulties.

The key to successfully implementing the policy lies in leadership. At present, we must comprehensively restore titles to all specialized personnel, set up and perfect the system of personal responsibility and enable people to have their own functions, powers and titles. We must give preference to and promote those specialized personnel who have good political ideology, are professionally proficient and have scored outstanding achievements in order to encourage them to continue to advance along the road of being Red and expert. In promoting specialized personnel to higher grades, we must overcome the desire for perfection and avoid the lopsided view of solely emphasizing the importance of professional and academic background.

As far as conditions permit, we must gradually solve any residential or living problems the scientific and technical personnel may have. We must also solve the problems of husbands and wives living in different places for long periods of time. In regard to those specialized personnel who have scored achievements or have outstanding capability, we must give them preference in settling their working and living conditions in order to enable them to concentrate their energy wholeheartedly on doing well in their specialized work.

We must do well in properly handling the leftover problems or examining personal record of cadres. We must properly correct any erroneous conclusions and handling of cases as a result of the gang of four's interference and sabotage. In regard to those people who have been examined and whose cases have been incorrectly handled, we must conduct thorough investigations and studies and draw conclusions as quickly as possible in the spirit of seeking truth from facts. We must resolutely correct the erroneous parts of some conclusions and overturn all false charges. We must resolutely reverse incorrect verdicts and redress false and erroneous cases and miscarriages of justice. In regard to the leftover cases and problems that have been left undecided for many years, we must quickly ascertain the true situation and draw our conclusions. We must properly take care of the livelihood of those who are old and weak and cannot work.

We must implement the party's policy on Overseas Chinese affairs and correctly treat the so-called problems of overseas relationships.

All leaders must ride on the east wind of the excellent situation, strengthen leadership over the scientific and technical work, bravely restore order, take a clear stand in order to quickly implement the party's policy on intellectuals and fully mobilize the enthusiasm of the masses of intellectuals in this region. We must aim high, have lofty ambitions, scale heights, tirelessly strive to catch up with and overtake the advanced scientific and technical level and tirelessly strive to build a powerful and modern socialist state.

I. 14 Jun 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
SOUTHWEST REGION

J 1

KWEICHOW CONFERENCE ON CADRE POLICY CONCLUDES

HK131050Y Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Jun 78 HK

[Summary] "The 18-day provincial conference on implementing the party's policy on cadres concluded on 6 June. In his speech at the end of the conference, Comrade Ma Li, first secretary of the Kweichow Provincial CCP Committee, pointed out: We must mobilize the enthusiasm of the masses of cadres and strive to realize the general task for the new period. It is very important to implement the party's policy on cadres, which brooks no delay. This is a very important issue which concerns the overall situation. All party committees must strengthen leadership and quicken the pace of implementing cadre policy.

"This conference was sponsored by the Organization Department of the provincial CCP Committee, and 79 people attended including responsible persons of the organization departments of party committees at prefectural and municipal levels; persons responsible for political work from various provincial departments, committees and offices; and other comrades concerned.

"The participants conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's teachings on cadre line and policy and Chairman Hua's and the party Central Committee's instructions on implementing the party's policy on cadres. Taking the exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link, they implemented the rectification spirit, summed up their experience in implementing the policy on cadres in the previous period, studied [words indistinct]; exchanged experiences, discovered shortcomings, discussed their next move in implementing cadre policy and discussed the demands on and the measures for implementing the policy. They also studied issues concerning strengthening rectification and building of leading groups and issues concerning party consolidation and rectification of work style.

"Attending the conference were Ma Li, Wu Hsiang-pi, Miao Chun-ting, Hsu Chien-sheng, Li Ting-kuei and Chen Hsing-keng, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP Committee. Comrade Ma Li spoke at the conference. Comrade [name indistinct], Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP Committee and director of the Organization Department of the provincial CCP Committee, delivered a summation speech.

"The conference decided: Following the smashing of the gang of four, under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua, this province has done much work on implementing cadre policy and scored outstanding achievements. The slanders and false charges the gang of four imposed upon many cadres have been overturned. Some miscarriages of justice and erroneous cases have been redressed. A large number of cadres, who had been long persecuted by Lin Piao and the gang of four, have resumed their posts. However, due to the interference and sabotage of Lin Piao and the gang of four, this province has had many relapses and problems [words indistinct] concerning cadres' work. Therefore, this province has a rather great amount of work in implementing cadre policy. This is a strenuous and formidable task.

1. Conclusions have not been reached on quite a few cadres whose personal records have been examined. We must draw conclusions from the examinations as quickly as possible and correct [words indistinct] the mishandlings concerning these conclusions.

"2. In regard to those cadres who previously held posts and presently have not been assigned, we must vigorously strengthen the work of assigning them to proper posts. In regard to those who have been assigned to improper posts, we must make adjustments to their posts.

"3. In regard to those cadres who are old, weak and cannot do regular work, we must make proper arrangements for them, truly show concern for them politically and truly take care of their livelihood.

"4. In regard to those cadres who died while their personal records were being examined, we must reach conclusions on them in a truth-seeking way and do well concerning their rehabilitation.

"5. In regard to failures to reach conclusions on certain intellectuals due to problems concerning their political history, families and social relationships, we must reach conclusions on them as quickly as possible. In regard to those whose cases have been mishandled, we must quickly correct mistakes. We must do well in implementing the party's various policies on intellectuals.

"6. We must redress past erroneous cases and miscarriages of justice. We must do well in conscientiously and responsibly solving problems concerning erroneous cases and miscarriages of justice.

"7. In regard to the problems of those innocent families, sons and daughters who had been dragged into trouble [words indistinct], we must properly solve their problems that should have been solved.

"The conference pointed out: Implementing the party's cadre policy is an urgent requirement for restoring order, grasping the key link in running the country and realizing the general task for the new period. This is a political task which is popular and brooks no delay.

We must exert the utmost efforts, keep our spirits up and quickly do a good job implementing cadre policy.

"Units in certain localities are now slow to implement cadre policy, which shows there are obstacles to implementing it. It is a sharp struggle to distinguish between right and wrong; turn chaos into order; and go in for eradicating and building in a big way. We must consistently conduct study and criticism. We must conscientiously study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, study Chairman Hua's and the party Central Committee's relevant instructions, raise our understanding and master the weapons. We must thoroughly criticize the gang of four's counterrevolutionary revisionist cadre line and the gang's crimes in splitting the cadre ranks and in disrupting revolutionary unity. We must expose the gang's reactionary features of being fake left and real right, distinguish between right and wrong in line, smash the gang's spiritual shackles and quicken the pace of implementing the party's cadre policy.

"The conference decided that implementing the party's cadre policy is very painstaking work. We must uphold the guiding principle of seeking truth from facts, (?implement) the mass line and guard against subjectivism and partiality.

"The gang of four and their black ace generals in this province disrupted the party's cadre policy and even distorted facts, created something out of nothing and shifted blame to and persecuted others. Therefore, we must carry out our work in a thorough and meticulous way and clearly understand the true situation."

The conference decided: Since the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four more than a year ago, all leading groups throughout the province have solved many problems and improved the fighting power.

"However, the existing condition of all leading groups throughout the province still fails to meet the needs of the current development of the new situation.

I. 14 Jun 78

J 3

PRC
SOUTHWEST REGION

"In close connection with the exposure and criticism of the gang of four and the 'two blows' movement, we must do well in rectifying and building all leading groups and must particularly do well in assigning the top three men of the leading groups. We must pay attention to selecting and promoting the outstanding middle-aged and young cadres to higher grades."

"We must do well in solving problems concerning impurities in the party, in organization and in work style."

The participants resolved to build organization departments into departments with the strongest party spirit and departments maintaining the best work style in order to meet the needs of the general task for the new period.

YUNNAN HOLDS LEARN-FROM-TACHING WORK CONFERENCE

HK100202Y Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Jun 78 HK

[Summary] "The provincial Revolutionary Committee recently held a provincial work conference on learning from Taching in industry to transmit the spirit of the Taching National Work Conference. In accordance with actual conditions in this province, the conference formulated 10 suggestions to quicken the pace of learning from Taching in industry and to increase the speed for the development of industry."

Comrades who attended the conference were determined to energetically grasp enterprise rectification, advance to a new stage of development the mass movement of learning from Taching in industry and of building more Taching-type enterprises, and to rapidly develop this province's industry.

"During the conference, leading comrades of the Yunnan Provincial CCP committee held a forum with some of the comrades who attended the conference. Comrade An Ping-sheng, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, issued instructions. Comrade Chao Tseng-i, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, and Comrade (Chang En-pu), member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP Committee, delivered reports and presided over some specialized professional forums.

"During the conference, the participants spent most of their time studying Chairman Hua's and Vice Chairman Li Hsien-nien's important instructions, Vice Premiers Yu Chiu-li's and Kang Shih-en's important speeches and the 30 articles on industry."

"The conference decided that publicizing the general task for the new period is currently a very important political responsibility. All leading comrades on the industrial and communications front must quickly mobilize and take the lead in studying, publicizing and implementing the general task for the new period."

"The conference decided: Under the leadership of the provincial CCP Committee, the industrial and communications systems throughout the province have scored very major achievements over the past year or so in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. However, the movement is developing unevenly. In accordance with the demands to completely smash the bourgeois factional network, thoroughly investigate people and matters connected with the gang of four and thoroughly eradicate the gang's pernicious influence, all party organizations must mobilize the masses to conscientiously check on the efforts to expose and criticize the gang of four. In particular, all prefectures, municipalities and various provincial industrial and communications bureaus must analyze how their subordinate units are conducting the movement and these units are talking about and doing. They must carry through to the end the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. They must be thorough and exhaustive in the 'two blows' movement.

I. 14 Jun 78

J 4

PRC
SOUTHWEST REGION

"The conference decided: In regard to enterprise rectification; we must do well in rectifying all enterprises at or above county levels before the end of next year in accordance with the six criteria. We must do well in rectifying those key enterprises which affect the national economy in an important way. In conducting enterprise rectification, we must emphasize leading groups, ranks, management and political work."

The conference decided: "All localities, departments and units must formulate 3- and 5-year development plans in accordance with the demands of the general task for the new period and the 30 articles on industry and in accordance with this province's 10-year plan for developing the national economy. All enterprises must formulate plans to achieve great success in 3 years and to fulfill the fifth 5-year plan 1 year ahead of schedule.

"The conference decided: Reorganizing industries in accordance with the principle of coordinating specialized departments is a major reform in industrial management and is a strategic way to rapidly develop industry. This province's industrial departments must be determined to reorganize themselves in accordance with the principle of coordination between specialized departments."

The conference decided that the key to realizing the four modernizations lies in the modernization of science and technology. "In accordance with the demand of the National Science Conference, all localities, departments, units and enterprises must quickly formulate plans to raise the technical level of the staff and workers. We must set up and perfect the scientific research and administrative organs of technology this year. We must fully mobilize the enthusiasm of the masses of technical personnel. We must do well in running all kinds of technical and part-time schools. In particular, we must do well in running the "21 July" Workers' University. All enterprises must train all their workers in an extensive way in 1978 and 1979. We must implement a system of examinations.

"The conference decided: Showing concern for the livelihood of the staff and workers is an important political responsibility and is one of the important ways to revive and carry forward the party's fine traditions and style. All party committees must simultaneously grasp production and livelihood." We must pay attention to practical results, personally grasp selected basic units and score achievements in grasping those units.

AN PING-SHENG RECEIVES YUNNAN LITERATURE-ART LEADERS

HK131042Y Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Jun 78 HK

[Summary] The third Yunnan provincial congress of literature and art workers victoriously concluded on 4 June. "An Ping-sheng, first secretary of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee, chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, and first political commissar of the Kunming PLA units: Li Chi-ming and Chang Chih-hsiu, secretaries of the provincial CCP Committee and vice chairmen of the provincial Revolutionary Committee: Chad Tseng-1, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP Committee: Liang Wen-ying and Chao Hsueh-chuan, members of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP Committee; and Chang Yun, vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, received the newly elected chairmen, vice chairmen, secretary generals and deputy secretary generals of the provincial federation of literature and art circles and various associations prior to the closing of the congress."

During the conference, the participants conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's important instructions on literature and art work and Vice Chairman Teng's important speech at the National Conference on Educational Work.

I. 14 Jun 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTHEAST REGION

L 1

HEILUNGKIANG PUBLIC SECURITY BUREAU PROMOTES 'THREE STRESSES'

OW081144Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpts] In the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, the Heilungkiang Provincial Public Security Bureau has achieved very good results in promoting the "three stresses" in light of actual condition. This bureau's former principal leading member closely followed the former principal responsible person of the Heilungkiang Provincial CCP Committee in suppressing the masses. They did this in an attempt to save themselves. They restricted the mass movement and forbade the masses from investigating the "three stresses." They asserted that the bureau's problems were not serious and that they had gone against the gang of four in many areas of work. They said that in the bureau there were no persons or incidents connected with the gang of four, nor was there anyone who needed to be investigated, and if the bureau had problems they dealt with contradictions among the people. They insisted that there was no need to make a big issue of this and that it was necessary to grasp the general orientation. Thus, on several occasions the "three stresses" were carried out only as a mere formality.

After Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee issued the instructions on solving Heilungkiang's problems, the provincial party committee reorganized this bureau's leading group. The members of the leading group then reviewed the status of the movement launched in the past year and, within 9 days, held a party organization meeting, an enlarged party organization meeting and a mass rally in accordance with the provincial CCP Committee's instruction. The members exposed and criticized the "two negations" and "one smashing" advocated by Lin Biao and the gang of four.

Through exposure and criticism, the members of the leading group discovered that the provincial Public Security Bureau had the following problems in the line struggle: It pushed the gang of four's counterrevolutionary political program and attacked and persecuted veteran revolutionary cadres; it reversed the relationship between ourselves and enemies; it directed the spearhead of dictatorship at the party; it vigorously promoted "two negation" and "one smashing" in order to undermine public security work; [passage indistinct] it opposed Chairman Mao, Premier Chou, Chairman Hua and attacked and falsely charged Vice Chairman Teng; some members of the former leading group actively followed the gang's henchmen to shield bad people and attack and persecute good people; and it formed small factions and groups to carry out factional activities. In carrying out the "three stresses," members of the reorganized leading group of the provincial Public Security Bureau concentrated on these problems and carefully analyzed them. They launched an ideological struggle to criticize those comrades who committed serious mistakes in order to save them from the erroneous line.

Through the "three stresses," the provincial Public Security Bureau has distinguished between correct and erroneous lines and has gained some experience. It is determined to follow the provincial party committee's unified plan and to grasp the key link and expose and criticize the gang of four, do a good job in the "two blows" movement and consolidate and build itself; and contribute to fulfilling the general task for the new period.

I. 14 Jun 78

L 2

PRC
NORTHEAST REGION

HEILUNGKIANG DAILY NOTES LACK OF CRITICISM OF GANG IN ENTERPRISES

OW050626Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 May 78 OW

[Report on HEILUNGKIANG DAILY 31 May editorial: "Do a Good Job in Exposure, Criticism and Investigation; Increase Learning From Taching"]

[Excerpts] Over the past year, our province's industrial enterprises have scored marked achievements in the mass movement to learn from Taching and build Taching-type enterprises and they have gained experience in this respect. However, amid this excellent situation we should also consider the remaining problems. The main problem at present is that the majority of enterprises have not done well in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. Some enterprises have only taken care of their "external injuries" but have ignored their "internal injuries." Moreover, they have merely carried out the "three stresses" and the comparisons between the correct and erroneous lines as matters of formality. In a small number of units, activities for exposure, criticism and investigation have actually been halted.

These problems were caused by the former principal responsible person of the Heilungkiang Provincial CCP Committee who suppressed the masses and opposed the investigation of persons and incidents connected with the gang's conspiracy. These problems have also been caused by the right-deviationist thinking of some leading cadres on our industrial and communications front. Some leading comrades have held that they were not organizationally involved in the gang's conspiracy to usurp party and state power. They have refused to admit that their viewpoints, thinking and work style were affected by the gang of four's poisonous influence. Because they have underestimated this, they have not made serious efforts to eliminate it. Because some leading comrades have not cleared up the confusion on questions of right and wrong and because they still have lingering fears, they have not dared launch a total offensive in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. Some leading comrades very seriously affected by the gang's poisonous influence have not yet taken any action with regard to investigations; they know that because their past is not clean, an investigation will incriminate them. Some leading comrades have felt complacent about the movement to expose, criticize and investigate, believing that enough has been accomplished.

Right-deviationist thinking and self-complacency in the leadership are serious obstacles to deepening the struggle to expose and criticize the gang and must be resolutely rectified and overcome. All leading organs, industrial and communications departments and enterprises should have this central task--doing a good job in exposure and criticism of the gang--should become the primary criterion for judging whether or not a unit has genuinely learned from Taching and for determining whether or not a unit is qualified to become a Taching type enterprise. All party committees should strengthen leadership to penetratingly carry out exposure, criticism and investigation on the industrial and communications front. The experiences of many enterprises prove that, in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, effectively dealing with class enemies who engage in sabotage, embezzlement and speculation is an important guarantee for deepening the struggle against the gang and advancing the movement to learn from Taching. Many people who belong to the bourgeois factional setup are themselves embezzlers, speculators or persons guilty of the crimes of beating, smashing, looting, violating the law and disrupting discipline.

After the conference on learning from Taching, all areas and enterprises should fully launch a "two blows" struggle. Proceeding from the actual situation, those units which have basically completed their investigations should concentrate on the "two blows" struggle for some time.

I. 14 Jun 78

L 3

PRC
NORTHEAST REGION

Those units which are still investigating should concentrate on the "two blows" struggle after they have successfully completed their investigations. The present situation on the industrial and communications front is excellent. In learning from Taching we must grasp the fundamental task: that is, carrying through to the end the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four.

KIRIN DAILY COMMENTATOR ON NEED TO OBSERVE PARTY DISCIPLINE

SK141046Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 13 Jun 78 SK

[KIRIN DAILY 13 June commentator's article: "It Is Imperative To Do a Good Job of Inspecting Party Discipline"]

[Text] In order to insure fulfillment of the party's tasks, a political party should have iron discipline. Party organizations at all levels must preserve the dignity of party discipline and law. To grasp discipline and law it is necessary to strengthen the education of party members in discipline and law and to strengthen their concept of the party and of discipline. As a result, they will take the initiative in observing and maintaining party discipline.

The masses should supervise party members and cadres and see that they observe discipline. Leading cadres should become models in observing party discipline.

To preserve the dignity of party discipline, at present all leading cadres must pay attention to receiving and sincerely handling exposures, accusations and suits from the people and must resolutely support the masses in struggling against violations of the law and breaches of discipline. To preserve the dignity of party law and discipline, we must dare to maintain party discipline and to carry out resolute struggles. All party committees must pay full attention to this matter, strengthen leadership and sternly carry out the party's discipline, so as to foster a new habit of observing law and discipline and strive to realize the general task for the new period.

LIAONING BANNER EXPELS COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES FROM PARTY

SK140837Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Wengniute Banner recently held a rally to criticize the new born counterrevolutionaries (Tsai Chun-tse) and (Chou Chung-ming). Attending the meeting were workers, cadres, intellectuals and students, totaling more than 5,000 persons. At the rally, representatives of the Wengniute Banner CYL Committee, [words indistinct] communes and federations of trade unions exposed and criticized the newborn counterrevolutionaries (Tsai Chun-tse) and (Chou Chung-ming) for their counterrevolutionary crimes of obediently following the gang of four, its sworn follower, cohorts and confidants, maliciously attacking the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and rapidly carrying out conspiratorial activities to usurp party and state power. Comrades addressing the rally said: Because of a [word indistinct] letter, (Tsai Chun-tse) became a favorite of the gang of four and its sworn follower. Subsequently, he climbed the social ladder rapidly [words indistinct] with the support of the gang of four and [words indistinct].

Over the past few years, colluding with the ambitious (Chou Chung-ming), he actively peddled the gang's counter-revolutionary political program and tried to overthrow a large number of responsible comrades of the party, government and army at both central and local levels, stirring up trouble everywhere [words indistinct].

In May 1976, exploiting an educated youth work conference held in Chaowuta League, (Tsai Chun-tse) first attacked the leading comrades of the Chaowuta League party committee, shouting and roaring that capitalist roaders must be ferreted out. Shortly after that, he successively ran to Kolachin Banner, Chinchou, Panshan, (Paowa), Fuhsin, Yingkou, and Fushun to fabricate public opinion on a large scale. He also colluded with counter-revolutionaries Chang Tieh-sheng, (Wu Hsien-chung) and (Liu Chin-yueh) and carried out counter-revolutionary activities in Chinchou Prefecture to usurp party and state power. In close coordination with (Tsai Chun-tse), (Chou Chung-ming) ran hither and thither. He was at a provincial theory discussion meeting to deliver a report one minute and at a Chaowuta League discussion meeting to discuss his understanding the next, railing against [words indistinct].

(Tsai Chun-tse) and (Chou Chung-ming) also used such counterrevolutionary tricks as writing sinister letters and making sinister reports to peddle everywhere the gang's counterrevolutionary sinister stuff, bluffing and deceiving everywhere and establishing counter-revolutionary ties on a large scale. In 1976 alone, (Tsai Chun-tse) wrote more than 160 sinister letters to newborn counterrevolutionaries Chang Tieh-sheng and (Wu Hsien-chung). He actively publicized the gang's reactionary fallacies such as "there is a new change in class relations" and "there is a bourgeoisie in the party." He openly directed the spearhead of attack at Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee headed by him, and lavished praise on the gang of four and that sworn follower in Liaoning in a nauseating manner.

On the evening of the day Chairman Mao died, (Tsai Chun-tse) and (Chou Chung-ming), ignoring state law, took it upon themselves to distribute weapons and forcibly occupied a radio station and a telecommunications section of a [words indistinct] commune [words indistinct] emphasizing that they would go to the mountains to join guerrillas.

After the smashing of the gang of four, (Tsai Chun-tse) and (Chou Chung-ming) obstinately persisted in their reactionary stand and complained about "injustice" for the gang of four. Their reactionary arrogance was very rampant.

The whole hall echoed with a thunderous ovation and loud shouting of slogans when the rally announced that the newborn counterrevolutionaries (Tsai Chun-tse) and (Chou Chung-ming) were expelled from the party and arrested and punished according to law. This decision has greatly boosted the morale of the revolutionary people.

BRIEFS

HEILUNGKIANG DROUGHT--According to weather forecasts by the Heilungkiang Provincial Meteorological Observatory, there will be occasional showers in central and southern parts of the province during the week of 5-11 June, but rainfall will be light and shortages will continue in most parts of the province. There has not been much rainfall in Heilungkiang since early May and drought has affected most parts of the province. In quite a few areas the drought is fairly serious. [Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 6 Jun 78 OW]

HEILUNGKIANG INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT--Heilungkiang's total industrial output in 1977 was 8.6 percent higher than that of 1976, and total industrial output for the first quarter of this year was 22.6 percent higher than last year. Last year, 153 Taching-type enterprises were built in the province. [Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 19 May 78 OW]

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

DAILY REPORT volumes are published Monday through Friday in both paper version (mailed daily) and microfiche version (mailed weekly). The annual subscription fee for the paper version within the United States, Canada, and Mexico is \$150 for any one volume and \$50 for each additional volume. This includes occasional supplements. In microfiche the fee is \$100 for any one volume, \$125 for two volumes, \$150 for three, \$200 for four, \$250 for five, \$300 for six, \$350 for seven, and \$400 for all eight volumes. Foreign subscriptions outside North America are available from appointed foreign dealers or from NTIS. For information contact NTIS. U.S. government officials may obtain subscriptions at no charge directly from FBIS. Phone 527-2368 (area code 703) or write P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013.

The volumes are: I - People's Republic of China; II - Eastern Europe; III - Soviet Union; IV - Asia & Pacific; V - Middle East & North Africa; VI - Latin America; VII - Western Europe; VIII - Sub-Saharan Africa. Back issues or single copies are not available. Allow 30 days for processing new subscriptions. Mail remittances, inquiries, and address changes to the NTIS address below.

Note: The publications of the Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS), which are sometimes cited in the DAILY REPORT, can also be ordered from NTIS in single copies or by subscription. In ordering, please cite the JPRS title, number, date and author if applicable.

Both the DAILY REPORT and JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at public and university libraries throughout the United States.

NTIS

National Technical Information Service
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Springfield, Virginia 22151

END

7. 7. 78